PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 54,012.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, Saturday P. M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	6024	INDIA	7911
16th "	MOOLTAN	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	6294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7908		
9th "	ORIENTAL	6024	BRITANNIA	6695
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	6294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7958		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10619		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	6294	MOLDAVIA	9800
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	6024	HIMALAYA	6958
11th "	ARABIA	7953		
18th "	PENINSULAR	6294	VICTORIA	6629
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan. Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	2nd Feb. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	30th " "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
BOHEMIA	4382	M. Dabcevich	1st February.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th February.
KORNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radosich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KORNER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4382	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Radosich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5990	G. Damianovich	3rd March.
* † AUSTRIA	7586	A. Bliaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	F. Cragliotto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

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First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

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STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	24th February.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Simon House, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	3,170	Mon. 4th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 31st Jan.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LEASA	3,170	Frid. 1st Feb.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 4thJ Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire Mahemmerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "BUMRA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 31st Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SERDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 2nd Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
PUTIALA	3009	21st Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

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28th *January*, 1907.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6714	28th Feb.
*BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3869	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	29th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompsen	5691	16th " *
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 330
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 335
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	R
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return tickets to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	...	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyne	4th Feb.	13th Feb.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	19th Feb.	2nd Mar.
RIOJUN MARU	...	C. B. Lapraik.	8th Mar	16th Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori,	19th Mar,	30th Mar.
COLOMBO MARU	...	K, Homma	2nd April	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S, Ishikawa	16th Apl,	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Fyne	23rd July	3rd August

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N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
REICHSTAG	2085	Thie	8th Feb, 1907
* SULTAN	2884	Ulrich	22nd Feb, 1907
SOMALI	3655	Birch	8th Mar, 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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Icilma Fluor Cream is a snowy deliciously perfumed cream; it cleanses, cools and softens the skin; it prevents roughness, redness and sunburn; it cannot grow hair. For preserving the dainty tints of the complexion and preventing the objectionable "shine" when warm it is unequalled. To men it is a soothing delight after shaving. The delightful sense of freshness which its unique natural elements impart and its soothing healing action render it a necessity to all who wish to preserve a natural complexion in hot or variable climates. Invaluable against Prickly Heat and Insect Bites.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

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SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places of Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,260,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Teticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Butebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tieling	KOBE
Liaoyang	Hankow	Newchang	Osaka
Lyons	Hongkong	Port Arthur	Tokyo
New York	Tientsin	Mukden	Nagasaki
San Francisco	Peking	Talien	Bombay
Honolulu	Antung	Chefoo	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BABY BOY'S HEAD RAW WITH HUMOR

Running Eczema From Birth—Head Raw—Face Sickening Sight—It Wore Him to a Shadow—Tried Remedies and Two Doctors—People Said, "How Can You Wish Him to Live?"

MARVELOUS CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My husband and I thought you would like to know what the Cuticura Remedies have done for our baby boy. He had running eczema from birth. It developed itself after the first month. The poor little fellow's head was quite raw, his face was a sickening sight and the dreadful humour would soak his pillow through in a single night. It were him to a shadow. People who saw him said, 'How can you wish him to live?' Two doctors saw him; one recommended Cuticura Remedies, but could do little else for him, for it was so obstinate. We tried several remedies, in fact everything we could think of and was told of. At last we got Cuticura Ointment, and together with the Cuticura Soap the result was marvelous, for I have not finished one box and the skin is now perfectly clear. It has all dried up and his hair is growing wonderfully, and instead of sleepless nights he has the proper sound sleep. Mrs. C. Baker, 28 Victoria Road, Blandford, Dorset, Mar. 12, 1906."

SKIN HUMOURS

Eczemas, Tetters, Rashes, Itchings, Irritations and Chafings

Cured by Cuticura.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment and mild doses of Cuticura Pills, afford immediate relief and point to a speedy cure of torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood of infants, children and adults, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, H. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhou

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

JUSTICES ELECTION.

IN supersession of the notices dated the 17th December, 1906, under Sections 22 and 25 of the Municipal Act fixing 13th February, 1907, as the day for the Justices Election, Notice is hereby given that the Commissioner FIXES THURSDAY, the 14th February, 1907, for the JUSTICES ELECTION.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1907.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 2nd March, 1907, at 10 P. M.

FRANCIES H. TOD,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

WITH regard to the Railway Board's call for tenders for 50,000 TIMBER SLEEPERS for the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, tenderers will please note the following corrections :—

(i) In paragraph 1 of the original notice, instead of "delivery to begin by May 15th and to be completed by June 1st 1907" *read* "delivery to be completed by 1st August, 1907."

(ii) At end of paragraph 6 of original notice, instead of "F. O. R. at Howrah" *read* "F. O. R. at Calcutta."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to 12 noon, on MONDAY, the 11th day of February, 1907, for construction of a CENTRAL STORE and PAY OFFICE.

2. Form of Contract, Specification etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees 500 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,

H. KEMBALL, C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

TRUST ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY, 23RD JANUARY, 1907.

THE SISTERS OF NAZARETH, OOTACAMUND.

WE have BUILT the MASONRY WALLS of a CHAPEL and now have to roof it. We have only three months of dry weather during which to do so.

We have no endowment, only our kind friends and our own work to help us.

Will you kindly help us in our need and in return we can only offer a Souvenir in our Daily Prayers.

All Subscriptions sent to the Undersigned will be duly acknowledged.

LADY SUPERIOR,
NAZARETH CONVENT,
OOTACAMUND.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the RIGHT of SKINNING DEAD ANIMALS at Coorla Reclamation Ground, for one year, commencing from 1st April, 1907.

Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 1 P.M., Bombay Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th February, 1907.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000. (One thousand) which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full stamp duty on his Contract and the charges, if any, for executing it and such further sum as with Rs. 1,000 deposited with the Tender will make up ten per cent of the amount of Tender. The security of deposit, if paid, in cash will bear no interest.

Printed forms of tender can be obtained on payment of One rupee for each form of Tender at the Office of the Executive Health Officer.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposit, &c., stipulated in the Tender form will not be swallowed to be altered by them either before or after the acceptance of the Tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

If for any reason during the currency of the Contract, the Commissioner deems it necessary to Order the removal of the operations of skinning the animals and disposing of the Carcasses from the present site to any other site the successful Tenderer shall have to carry out the order.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Any further information on the subject can be obtained by applying to the Health Officer.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay 28th January, 1907.

NOTICE.

ABOUT 2,000 maunds of SANDALWOOD will be SOLD by tender at Tirupatur and Hosur in the Salem District during March 1907. Prospective buyers are requested to address the District Forest Officer, North Salem Division, Salem, when full particulars will be forwarded to them.

B. F. RIGOLD,
Dt. Forest Officer,
North Salem.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Executive Engineer, Thana, will receive at Thana, at 3 P.M., Standard Time, on 2nd February, 1907, Sealed Tenders for constructing a SUB-JUDGES' COURT HOUSE, at Thana. Forms of Tenders and other particulars can be had on payment of Rs. 2 to the Accountant, Executive Engineer's Office, Thana, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., save on Sundays, holidays, and the day of receiving tenders.

Probable Value of Works	Rs. 31,000
Deposit	Rs. 3,100
Earnest Money	Rs. 500

2. Form of Tenders will only be sold to each Tenderer separately.

IBRAHIM AHMEDI, L.C.E.F.R.I., B.A.,
Executive Engineer,
THANA DISTRICT.

THANA, 17TH JANUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of BAI PEROJEBAI, daughter of the late SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY and widow of Mr. SHAPURJEE DHUNJEEBHOY BOTTLEWALLA deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed, Bai Perojebai, daughter of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and widow of Mr. Shapurjee Dhunjeebhoy Bottlewalla, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 11th day of May, 1906, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout British India was granted on the 22nd day of January, 1907, to Messrs. Jamsetjee Curjetjee Jamsetjee, Edaljee Sorabjee Batliwalla, Nanabhoy Burjorjee and Pestanjee Kavasjee, of Bombay, the surviving executors in the said Will named are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said Executors at their Office No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, on or before the 1st day of March, 1907, at the expiration of which date the said Executors will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

—Dated at Bombay, this 23rd day of January, 1907.

BARJORJEE DOSABHOY DOCTOR,
For Messrs. PESTANJEE, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Solicitors for the Executors.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
81, Hornby Road, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF Wild Animals.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT. } THURSDAY
GRAND OPENING NIGHT. }
GRAND OPENING NIGHT. } JANUARY 31ST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Mangement have much pleasure in announcing to the Public of Bombay the engagement and first appearance of

THE MARVELLOUS FRANTZ TROUPE.

Up-to-date Lady and Gentlemen Acrobats (7 in number) in their refined Drawing-room Entertainment, pronounced by the London Press as Marvellous and Astounding.

THE ONE SUPREME STARTLING SENSATION OF THE ARENIC WORLD :

DIAVOLO Looping the Loop on a Bicycle.

Messrs. JEAN and PAUL RAGOUL with their Trained Tigers and Bears,

Comprising the greatest up-to-date Animal Act in the World.

THE COLLINS PRINCESS QUARTETTE,

Acrobatic Song and Dance Artistes with all the latest London Successes.

THE WHEELERS! THE WHEELERS!!

Champion Trick Cyclists and Whizz Riders

CECILE AND FRANCOIS :

America's Premier Acrobatic Dancing and Speciality Artistes.

THE ELECTRIC TRIO :

JENNIE, WILLIE AND NELLIE HARMSTON-LOVE.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE FAVORITE HORSEMAN :

JOHN WELBY COOKE. ELDERITA

In Europe's Latest and most Sensational Equestrian Act,

AND

20 OTHER FAVOURITE ARTISTES 20

FIRST MATINEE. } SATURDAY
FIRST MATINEE. } FEBRUARY 2ND 1907.

MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS!

Children Half-price to Matinees only to all parts.

Performance at 4 sharp. Doors open one hour earlier.

Box Plan at the Circus, where Box and Dress Circle Seats may be reserved from 10 a.m. till 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :

Full Box. 6 Chairs	Rs. 20	Second Chairs	Rs. 2
Single Seat in Box	" 4	Stalls (carpeted seat)	" 1
Dress Circle Chairs	" 3	Gallery (Natives only)	Ans. 8

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE ..... *Proprietress.*
COL. BOB LOVE ..... *Manager.*
R. ALTON ..... *Agent.*

BY SPECIAL REQUEST. BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

ONE MORE CONCERT
Given by the
CELEBRATED VIOLIN VIRTUOSO

HERR PREMYSLAV. HERR PREMYSLAV.

TOWN HALL.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 2nd, 1907, 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Tickets :—Rs. 4, Rs. 3 and Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & CO., Fort.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS:

LEARNERS : 8 A.M. LADIES PRACTICE : 10 A.M.
INSTRUCTOR AND INSTRUCTRESS PRESENT FOR GIVING LESSONS.

GENERAL SKATING :
6 to 8 and 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.

PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS :
THURSDAY EVENINGS : from 6 to 8.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE
SATURDAYS at 3 O'clock.

ELYSIUM RINK.

A QUADRILLE PARTY
FRIDAY 1ST FEBRUARY
Dancing from 9 to 12 o'clock
There will be no skating on this occasion.
ADMISSION two Rupees.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co.(1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, ETC.,
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS :— "BOOKNOTES," BOMBAY.

SEEING THE INVISIBLE.

Practical Studies in Psychometry, Thought Transference, Telepathy, and Allied Phenomena.
By JAMES COATES, Ph. D., F.A.S.
WITH FIVE PLATES.

"Students of telepathy, thought transference, and those dark matters upon which psychical research throws its tantalising glimmers of light, will find not a little to interest them in this book of investigations."—"The Scotsman."

"Mr. Coates, the Author, has spent his life in investigation and experiment of the unknown Borderland, and he has much that is absorbing and startling to tell. He convinces even a sceptic, who thinks he is merely trying to explain the unexplainable, that there is a SOMETHING."—"P.T.O."

Rs. 4-6.

YOGA METHODS.

How to Prosper in Mind, Body, and Estate.
By R. DIMSDALE STOCKER.
14 As.

SUB-CONSCIOUSNESS.

Studies and Lessons in the Larger Life.
Being a Series of Practical Instructions in the Application of the New Psychology to Daily Life.
By R. DIMSDALE STOCKER.
Rs. 3-1.

HOW TO ACQUIRE AND STRENGTHEN
WILL-POWER.
MODERN PSYCHO-THERAPY.
A Specific Remedy for Neurasthenia and Nervous Diseases.
A Rational Course of Training of Volition and Development of Energy after the Method of
THE NANCY SCHOOL.
By Prof. RICHARD J. EBBARD.
Rs. 5-11.

CHARACTER
OF
THE POWER OF PRINCIPLES,
By FRANK H. RANDALL.
SHOWING THE
IMPORTANCE OF SELF-DEVELOPMEMT.
A Stimulant to all to determine what they desire to be according to
PRINCIPLES.
Rs. 2-3.

HOW TO THINK.
By ARTHUR LOVELL.
1/ As.

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LIFE-GIVING ENERGY.
To Sufferers from Sexual Neurasthenia and Kindred Brain and Nerve Disorders.
By PROF. RICHARD EBBARD.
Rs. 4-6.

THE BEDROCK OF HEALTH
BASED ON
THE ANTI-COLLÆMIC RADICAL CURE
OF DISEASES AND CHRONIC DISORDERS.
A New System of Treatment evolved from the Successful Results of Modern Scientific Research and
Practical Experience, lucidly delineated for the purpose of
SELF-TREATMENT WITHOUT PHYSIC.
By Professor R. J. EBBARD and F. W. VOGT.
Rs. 8-12.

W. JACKSON,
TURF ACCOUNTANT
28, ESPLANADE, ROAD,
2ND FLOOR,
ON THE CIVIL SERVICE CUP.

THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW
WILL BE HELD
AT MALABAR HILL
ON
TUESDAY, THE 26TH.
AND
WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH FEBRUARY,
LAST DAY FOR ENTRIES.
WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH FEBRUARY.
For Prospectus and Entry forms
Apply
TO THE HONORARY SECRETARIES.

BEYNON'S
ONE SOLUTION HAIR DYE
IN
BLACK AND BROWN SHADES.
Supersedes all other Dyes.
Compact and easy to use.
Results Indisputable.
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

BEYNON & CO.,
THE UP-TO-DATE CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
OF
MANGANESE, GOLD AND SILVER Ores &c., &c.
Undertaken by Pro. GAJJAR'S T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM BOMBAY.
for Rates &c. Address the SUPERINTENDENT.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardiner 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED,—For Zanzibar, East Africa, A SHORTHAND WRITER & Typist. Good salary to capable man. Apply with copies of testimonials to No. 1625 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices : Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sweet full tones as natural as life, leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES. Church Gate Street, Fort.

LARGE SELECTION of the latest designs of Real Gem Jewellery, Real and Barton's Best Electroplate and ware at prices beyond competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation DUBASH & Co, 57, Meadows Street.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

"LU—LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views or places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Taba's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOILER.—FOR SALE one Boiler in excellent condition, used 18 months only, 150 pressure guaranteed Size 30x7. By best English Manufacturer. For full particulars &c. Apply No. 1589 J. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited.

CYCLISTS :—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents :—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BECHERET of Dollar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

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The pioneer of African hunters—Rhinoceros shooting in the Transvaal—Harris, stalking three lionesses is almost run over by an infuriated wounded rhinoceros—Lions in broad daylight within a hundred yards of camp—Elephants ranging in herds over the site of Pretoria—Harris's determined pursuit of a wounded giraffe.

2. WILLIAM COTTON OSWELL.

A powerful personality, and friend and companion of Dr. Livingstone—Horse and man thrown by a white rhinoceros—Again thrown and almost killed by a black rhinoceros—Lions attack a wounded buffalo—Run over by an elephant : "I saw the burly brute from chest to tail as he passed directly over me lengthways, one foot between my knees, and one fourteen inches beyond my head, and not a graze."

3. ROUALEYN GORDON CUMMING.

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4. SIR SAMUEL BAKER.

Life on the Upper Nile—Arabs who slew big game with swords—A rifle firing half-pound shells—Charged by a herd of elephants—A wild chase after a rhinoceros—An Arab fight with hippopotami.

5. WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN.

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6. FREDERICK COURTENAY SELOUS.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY EVENING.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 26th January :—

Cotton	..	..	..	15,632 bales.
Wheat	..	..	..	1,584 cwts.
Linseed	..	..	..	194 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	..	..	..	6,388 do
Gingellyseed	..	..	..	23,040 do
Poppyseed	..	..	..	71 do
Groundnuts	..	..	..	843 do
Castorseed	..	..	..	17,574 do
Rice	..	..	..	2,389 do
Myrabolams	..	..	..	5,944 do
Cottonseed	..	..	..	17,917 do
Mowraseed	..	..	..	nil do
Gram	..	..	..	2,637 do
Jeowar	..	..	..	1,777 do
Maize	..	..	..	73 do

The weekly cotton reports show an advance of 400,000 bales in the quantity in sight while the visible supply is unchanged from last week. Prices show a slight advance, and notwithstanding the very large movement of the crop, the tone of the market remains very steady. In our local market there is more enquiry for ready and forward deliveries which sellers are not so keen to meet. Official quotations ear slightly lower for spot.

Sterling exchange is steady. Rupee Paper is fluctuating with the near approach of the settlement and a moderate business is passing in the bazaar.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	12,56,790	Increase
Other Deposits	30,94,028	Decrease
Sundries	7,721	do.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,731	Increase
Other Authorized Securities	2,61,789	Decrease
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	9,42,997	Increase
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	1,87,002	do.
Bills Discounted and Purchased Securities	9,16,732	Decrease
Bullion	36,316	do.
Balance with other Banks	5,603	Increase
Sundries	1,08,531	Decrease
Cash	16,56,981	do.

The figures show an increase in the trade demand of about 32 lakhs,

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	... 1s. 4 1/8d. to 5/32d.
Bank Demand	...	...1s. 4 5/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.		1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	... 1s. 4 19/32d.
French Francs 3 m/s D A		... 172 1/4
Marcks 3 do,	do.	... 141
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	...	... 161 1/2
Shanghai 30 do,	do.	... 221
Japan 30 do,	do.	... 148¼

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone unsettled.

Cash	...	...	...Rs. 96 15 0
1st Settlement, 31st January	...	...	... 96 15 0
2nd Do, 27th February	...	...	... 97 5 0

MONEY MARKET.—Tone, firm,

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	17th Jan.	5	per cent
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec.	9	do,
Bank of Bengal do.	6th do.	9	do,
Bank of Madras do.	15th Jan.	9	do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.G	Good.	Delivery.
Bengal, H. J. (Ry. terms)	169	158	..	Ready.
Bengals, M. G (Ry terms)	174	164	..	do
S. Punjab M G	174	164	..	do
Comrawuttee (description) M-G	205	193	..	do
Khandelah (M-G)	188	182	..	do.
Julgaum (M G)	193	184	..	do
Akola Khangaum, fair staple (M-G)	204	198	..	do
Karanja	do	205	197	.. do
Yeotmal (M. G.)	216	210	..	do
Dattanagaum real Peelgaum M-G	214	208	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	222	216	..	do
Broach (M.G.)	252	238	..	Mar. 25
Muttia (M. G.)	181	171	..	Ready.
Barsampur (M. G.)	202	194	..	do
Wardox Hingunghat M. G.	223	217	..	do

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	3,000 "

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·57	5·53	5·52
plus 4	plus 3	plus 4
Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.
5·51	5·50	5·49
plus 4	plus 4	plus 4
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·48	5·41	5·38
plus 5	plus 4	plus 4

BANK OF BOMBAY

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 19th Jan. 1907, as compared with the statement of 26th Jan. 1907 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 19. Rs.	Jan. 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	50,68,269	55,07,294
Public Deposits at Branches	41,31,894	49,10,749
Other Deposits	8,06,60,249	7,75,66,221
Post bills	13,667	13,667
Sundries	18,70,636	18,62,925
	11,09,46,735	10,91,01,776
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,33,15,617	1,33,17,751
Other authorised Securities	37,57,242	34,92,493
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,32,22,605	1,41,65,602
Loans do. do. do.	2,61,06,607	2,52,93,609
Bills discounted and purchased	2,82,26,509	2,75,99,768
Dead Stock	3,22,416	3,22,116
Stamps and Stationery	4,559	4,570
Bullion	13,82,372	13,46,036
Balances with other Banks	4,75,513	4,81,416
Sundries	2,51,508	1,75,787
Cash	2,38,42,259	2,81,92,333
	11,09,46,735	10,91,01,776

THE WEATHER.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, JANUARY 28TH.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat doing well.

Bhatinda.—Cloudy, but no rain. Mornings cold and dewy. More rain wanted generally. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rape seed doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain All crops doing well.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Looks like rain. Food-grains doing well.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Khamgaon.—Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking general. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Broach.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Viramgam.—Seasonable. Cotton plants showing bolls. Crop prospects generally good.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing, show bolls rapidly ripening and want fine weather. Cotton healthy and picking commenced.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Baroda.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop excellent, Food-grains doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plant-flourishing. Wheat requires fine weather.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton ready for picking.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, 28TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Upper Sind and at Lahore, Sirsa and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—maximum 7° to 11° in excess of normal in Upper Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central Provinces and at Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Surat and Akola ; minimum 8° to 10° in excess in Sind, United Provinces and at Jaipur and Amraoti and 5° to 8° in defect at Madras, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Surat and the lowest 45° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is clear almost everywhere.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine, but pressure is much below normal to the north of latitude 25°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

MORE—RITCHIE—January 8, at the Congregational Church Hastings, Calcutta, by the Rev. A. Warren, John Smith More, Nepal Residency, son of H. S. More, of Allahabad, to Florence May, youngest daughter of the late David Ritchie, of Ayr, Scotland.

WELLER—GUTHRIE—January 23, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. B. M. Morton, M. A., B. Sc., Herbert Walter Weller, Bromley, Kent, to Ethel Isa Maud, eldest daughter of John and Helen Guthrie, Ootacamund.

[IN MEMORIAM.]

DAVAR—In loving memory of Dr. F. S. Davar, who departed this life on 29th January 1895 at Davos Platz, Switzerland. Dearly and affectionately remembered by his sorrowing family in deep affliction.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 14m. Sun sets, 6h. 29m. High water 10-38m., 11-43a. Low water, 4-53m., 4-35a.

Bombay Light Horse Squadron Parade Riding School.

Lecture by Dr. Dinshaw M. Dastur at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p. m. (B. T.)

Skating Rink, Esplanade.

BURGLARY AT FALKLAND ROAD.—Sundribai, a woman residing in a chawl at Falkland Road reported to the police the theft of jewellery from her house during her absence, of the value of about Rs. 3,270. The police on searching the place recovered jewellery of the value of Rs. 1130. Further search is being made.

A VEHICLE INTO THE SEA.—When hack-victoria No. 192 was being driven round the Prince's Dock at about noon yesterday, the horse shied and ran back into the sea near the "K" shed. The driver was rescued by several of the lascars. The animal was pulled out of the water dead. The vehicle was badly damaged.

BLASTING OPERATIONS AT ELEPHANTA.—On Saturday last, when blasting operations were being carried on at the Elephanta Caves, a Hindu labourer, named Suntoo Bhicaji, (35), was injured by a large stone which flew and fell on his left knee-cap, fracturing it. He also sustained a number of smaller cuts about the body. He was brought to Bombay and admitted into the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

DR. D. M. DASTUR'S LECTURE.—The third lecture of the season under the auspices of "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p.m. (Bombay) to-day by Dr. Dinshaw M. Dastur, Surgeon-Oculist. The topic selected for the evening is "Cataracts—their causes, symptoms, prevention and cure." The lecture will be illustrated with Anatomical charts, Model of the Eye, diagrams, specimens of cataracts, etc. and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel J. S. MacNiel and officers of the 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Band will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	Pro Patria T Clark
Overture	William Tell Rossini
Duet	Excelsior Balfe
Selection	Il Bravo Donizette
Valse	Niagara Rose Berger
Selection	The Mikado Sullivan
Serenade	La Paloma Hertmann

VACCINATION IN KARACHI.—Comparing the latest figures available on primary vaccination in Karachi it is gratifying to note an increase over the previous year of 1650 operations. We must congratulate the Municipality on the great precautions taken to preserve the lymph supply from deterioration, the care exercised in regard to the inoculated calves is admirable. The total number of primary vaccinations was 6127 and 62 re-vaccinations 2644. All operations were made direct from the calf and no ill-effects were observed. There were 451 cases of small-pox reported during the year and 159 deaths, but no deaths occurred among persons who bore marks of successful vaccination.—"Sind Gazette."

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.—Dr. Katrak has issued the following address to the electors :—Having failed to secure a seat in the Municipal Corporation at the hands of the voters of the Fort and Colaba Ward, which I represented I hope to the benefit of that Ward and the city generally, for an uninterrupted period of 15 years, I beg to offer myself as a candidate for one of the sixteen (16) votes in the gift of the Bench of Justices of the Peace in the hope that that influential and intelligent body will appreciate my work and give me a further opportunity to continue my labours for the good of the city and to prosecute further some of the important questions which have been taken up by me, viz. : The Duplication of the Tansa Main ; The Drainage of the Northern part of the island ; Measures to be adopted to remedy the nuisance created on the Western foreshore by the outfall at Love Grove ; Introduction of the cheaper and equally efficient mechanical filters for water purification ; The question of vagrant lepers ; The removal of litter from stables by Municipal agency to secure better efficiency and sanitation : And many other questions of local interest. I beg, therefore, that you will be so good as to favour me with one of the sixteen (16) votes at your disposal.

FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.

Annual Prize Giving.

THE distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Frere Fletcher School was held last night, in the school remises. The Hon'ble Mr. T. W. Kuffe presided, and Mrs. Du Boulay gave away the prizes.

The proceedings were opened by the pupils going through an excellent programme of music.

The Rev. Mr. Dickins then read the following report:—"The School was inspected, September 28th 1906, by Miss Ashworth who made the following report : Since I last inspected the School a new head mistress has been appointed from England : Miss Simpkinson who holds the Oxford woman's examination certificate and a first class certificate for the elementary teacher's training course. Under her stimulus the School already shows signs of fresh vigour and the teachers show a renewed interest in their work.

Accommodation—Rather limited : the School proper consists of one large hall ; this room is spacious, well lighted and ventilated but owing to the large number of classes which have been accommodated teaching is rendered difficult. The broad verandah is used as a class room. Needlework.—The usual sets of graduated samplers had been worked; this subject is well taught and reflects credit on the teachers, the plain sewing of the Parsi girls is the best I have seen done by the girls of this community. I would suggest the introduction of knitting particularly for the lower classes. Drill is taken regularly by the lower classes and occasionally by the order girls. There is no suitable place for this exercise but the best use is made of the space available. The dumb-bell drill I saw was good and the girls performed a display of Fan drill which is pretty. Mrs. Myer and Mrs. Jardine kindly examined the needlework on December 5th and report as follows. Having examined the needlework at the Frere Fletcher School which has been done during the past year, we should like to say that we consider great praise is due both to teachers and pupils. The Rev. E. E. Hill took the scripture examination and the following is his report. The girls in the Frere Fletcher School who receive religious instruction were examined by me in December. The elder girls, who had a written examination acquitted themselves very well, indeed in all the subjects, and great credit is due to Miss Simpkinson for her painstaking instruction. The little ones had a *viva voce* examination and did extremely well. Their repetition of scripture, Hymns and catechism was most excellent Patricia Row and Myrtle Devonshire passed the Junior Trinity College Music Examination and Ruby Maidment the Preparatory. Bachoobai Engineer obtained the first Grade Art Certificate for drawing. Our thanks are due to Rev. E. Hill, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Jardine and Miss Patuck who have all given prizes."

Mr. Cuffe addressing the assembly referred to the death of Miss Franklin, who by her conscientious work had endeared herself to all connected with the institution. He also referred to the services of the late Miss Prescott, who had raised funds to start the school, and by painstaking devotion raised the school to a high standard of excellence. He trusted those present would agree with him in expressing their pleasure at the satisfactory state of things as revealed by the report.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Dickins hearty votes of thanks were accorded to Mrs. DuBoulay for distributing the prizes and Mr. Cuffe for presiding at the function.

The proceedings then terminated.

Mr. Edmund V. Gabriel, Under Secretary in the Foreign Department, has returned to Calcutta after completing his work connected with the Agra Visit.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A NOVEL QUESTION OF LAW.

Claims of a Khoja Minor Widow.

In the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt, disposed of a case from Zanzibar which has an important bearing on the Law governing the estate of the Khoja community. The parties in the suit were Rashid Karmali and Esa Karmali, the appellants and original Defendants, and one Sherbanoo, a minor widow, the respondent and original Plaintiff. The former are the brothers of the deceased Naser Karmali, and the latter his widow, who is a minor.

The Plaintiff Sherbanoo was married to one Naser Karmali, a Khoja Muhamadan of Zanzibar, who died on the 30th January 1902. The marriage was according to the rights of Shia Ithna Shari Kuval-al-Islam Jamat, and a contract in writing was signed at the time of marriage by the deceased as well as the Plaintiff, specially reciting that in cases of dispute the parties are to be governed by the Muhamadan Law.

Further Naser Karmali had first executed a deed of Sale of his property which Plaintiff alleges was worth over one lakh of rupees. He then executed a will whereby he appointed his brothers, the Defendants, his executors of the property and a probate thereof was granted to them at Zanzibar.

The Defendants contended that the said deed was a legal and valid document and that they are entitled to the property thereby transferred and that the value of the same is only Rs. 35,000. They also contended that the deceased Naser Karmali was a Khoja and the Law applicable to all matters relating to his property and the inheritance and succession thereof was the Hindu Law and that Plaintiff was not entitled to any share or interest in the property in question. The claim of the Plaintiff was for a declaration of Rs. 4,330, being one-fourth share in the estate of her deceased husband.

The original suit was decided by the Assistant Judge of His Britannic Majesty's Court at Zanzibar, who declared that as the widow of a Khoja, Plaintiff was entitled to maintenance only, while she remained unmarried and chaste, and fixed the rate of maintenance at Rs. 35 a month, and directed that this amount be made a charge on the immoveable property of the deceased Naser Karmali.

An appeal has been admitted in the High Court from the decision of the Lower Court. The grounds of objection to the decision appealed against are among others that the lower Court erred in holding that Esa Karmali, the Assignee, took the property or estate, subject to the Plaintiff's right to maintenance ; that the lower Court was wrong in directing that the maintenance should be made a charge on the immoveable properties acquired by the Defendant Esa Karmali from Nasar Karmali ; that the lower Court was wrong in not raising and determining the issue whether or not the plaintiff was legally divorced before the death of her husband.

Their Lordships the Hon'ble Justices Russel and Chandavarkar who first tried the case, after considering the whole circumstances, confirmed the decree of the lower court.

Aggrieved by this, appellants presented a petition for review of the above decree on the following among other grounds : (1) the learned judges erred in holding that the respondent was entitled to maintenance; (2) the learned judges ought to have remanded the suit for trial of the issue whether or not the respondent was legally divorced before the death of her husband.

The petition having come on for hearing, their lordships sent down the case for finding on the issue as to whether or not the respondent was legally divorced before the death of her husband Naser Karmali. In obedience to this order, the Assistant Judge, Zanzibar, certified the finding that Sherbanoo, at the time of her husband, had not been divorced by him.

The appellants therefore urged objections to the above finding, and Their Lordships, the Hon'ble Justices Batty and Pratt heard present appeal.

Their Lordships observed that it was for the appellant to establish affirmatively that the act of the divorce was valid under the Mahomedan Law. The Judge who tried the case, decided it on appreciation of evidence which their Lordships do not feel it necessary to discuss. Because it appears that the essentials of a valid "talak" are wanting in this particular instance, even if the evidence of witnesses fully to the ceremony are accepted as credible. The Judge observed that the requirements of Law are so vague and undefined that he does not feel justified in saying that Naser Karmali was suffering death-bed illness at the time of the first "talak."

The most recent decision which deals with the grounds which invalidates a talak is that reported in I.L.R. 30 Bombay 537, Sarabai versus Rabiabai, which follows the case of Fatimabibi versus Ahmed Baksh, in I.L.R. 31 Cal. 319.

Three tests are therein laid down as to whether illness is to be regarded as death-bed illness invalidating divorce pronounced during its continuance.

(1) Proximate danger of death or apprehension that at the given time death must be more probable than life.

So far as the deceased himself was concerned Their Lordships have the fact that he had already executed his will and transferred the whole of his property to his brother, evidently in anticipation of near death and further the evidence of the Doctor who attended him, that the disease was incurable and that he was sent away from the Hospital, because it was useless for him to remain there any longer. He was dying of consumption and it is not suggested that he ever rallied to the date of his death. He was in bed in the Hospital at the time of the first talak. He was also in bed at the time of the second talak.

Secondly there must be some degree of subjective apprehension of death in the mind of the sick person. As regards this, it was proved that the apprehension was not merely confined to attendants and friends, but extended to the person himself.

Thirdly there must be external indicia, chief among which would be the inability to attend the ordinary avocations.

The man was confined to his bed and it was found that he was unable to attend to his business or go about the ordinary affairs of life until the date of his death which follows in 4 or 5 months from the date of the first *talak*, and within the period of iddat or 3 months reckoned from the second *talak*.

In these circumstances their Lordships held that the death was within the year, and therefore it would not deprive the widow of her right to inherit. Their Lordships therefore confirmed the decree of the lower Court.

NEIGHBOURS AT VARIANCE.

Lamentable Litigation.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr Justice Davar disposed of the suit of Pedad, widow of Antone Jao de Souza, and her children, against her neighbour, Domingo Grancias, with whom were associated four others in respect of the ownership of land in Parel Bhoiwada, on which stood the properties belonging to the contending parties. It appeared that the original plaintiff, who died before this case came on for hearing, obtained lease of a piece of land, about thirty years ago, from Hari Dwarkaji, Thakore, and erected on it a dwelling-house. At the request of the land-owner she required money, the land was purchased by the plaintiff later, and a deed of conveyance executed dated 28th November 1898. Adjoining the site, the first defendant had built a house, on an area of land, on which stood in 1902 an old and dilapidated house, his present house.

Plaintiff's complaint was, that taking advantage of his absence from his house in April 1904, the first defendant added a balcony to his house : this balcony projected on plaintiff's property, and encroached upon it to the extent of over four square yards. The first defendant, it was prayed, might be ordered to remove the structure. The original claim in the plaint was eighty square yards. After the death of the original plaintiff, the present plaintiffs elected to proceed with the suit. Mr. Justice Davar observed that the plaintiff had failed to discharge the *onus* of proof which lay on them to satisfy the Court that the land was theirs : on the contrary, it was satisfactorily proved, that the land alleged to have been encroached upon, was not properly theirs : it was not included in the land conveyed : therefore, the suit must fail. This was a most lamentable litigation : the value of the land was trifling, and out of proportion to the cost of a fruitless litigation. At an early stage of the hearing, the Judge had got it from the plaintiffs engineer, that the encroachment did not, in any way, interfere with the plaintiffs' house. He was however, very obstinate in his advocacy of the plaintiffs' case, and suggested that it might obstruct the access of light and air to their house. A glance at the situation of the plaintiffs' house, and the first defendant's balcony, was quite enough to convince one of there being no truth whatever in the suggestion At the very outset, after the Judge had heard counsel's opening, he realised that the plaintiffs had a very difficult case to establish ; and having regard to the trumpery nature of the plaintiffs' complaint, his lordship made efforts to cut short the litigation, or to bring about an amicable termination of the suit ; but these efforts met with no response from the plaintiffs' side. Before concluding, Mr. Justice Davar remarked, that he must record his sense of appreciation of the assistance he had received at the hearing from Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who by a painstaking and careful study of the plans and documents from the Collector's Office, had made his task comparatively an easy one. Suit dismissed : plaintiffs to pay defendants' costs.

A HINDU WIDOW'S JEWELLERY.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt have disposed of an application by Ramabai, widow of Kondiba Balshett Devlekar, for revision of the order passed by Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, third Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, on the 10th September 1906, dismissing the complaint brought by him against Shivram Dajishet Ghandi on a charge of criminal breach of trust, and referring her to a civil court. Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the complainant. Mr. P. B. Singne and Mr. R. B. Moray appeared for the accused.

The applicant, in her petition, stated that she was the widow of Kondiba Balshet, who was a jemadar in the Bombay Police Force, and had retired on pension. She was staying with her husband in the house of her husband's brother, Nana Balshet, for about two months before they went on a pilgrimage to Pandharpur on the 28th June last. Two days previously, she and her husband intrusted to the accused, an old and trusted servant of Nana Balshet, who had gone away, their jewellery and ornaments of the value of about Rs. 1,986-4, and cash and currency notes for Rs. 3,000, mounting in all to Rs. 4,986-4, put them into a trunk in the presence of the accused, in separate small boxes, and handed it over to the accused for safe custody. Complainant's husband was taken ill at Pandharpur, of which she informed the accused by wire, and asked him to come over to Pandharpur, but he did not do so, but he came when a second telegram was sent stating that her husband died on the 4th August last. The complainant and the accused returned to Bombay on the 6th August. A few days after her arrival at Bombay, her suspicions were aroused by some information received by her and she asked that she should be allowed to see the trunk, but the accused refused to show it. On the 11th August, the trunk and boxes were opened in the presence of the caste people who compelled the accused to produce them, and there were found therein ornaments and jewellery of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,835-8. A complaint was then made before the magistrate, who referred the complainant to a civil court.

The Magistrate, in his order in the case, remarked that no reliance could be placed on the statement of the applicant in the information filed by her. It appeared that when she first went to Inspector Coxen, she told him she did not possess any list of the ornaments in the box. As the list afterwards produced was suspicious, and for other reasons, the magistrate referred the complainant to a civil court.

Mr. Justice Batty, in disposing of the application, said the court was unable to interfere in the case. It was clear that varying statements as to the existence of the list and as to the value of the property had been made by the complainant. That alone was a sufficient ground for the magistrate's refusal to take action on the complaint. Further the court thought the magistrate exercised a wise discretion in not directing the return of the property when the lady had made such very inaccurate statements with regard to it. It was for her to satisfy the proper tribunal of her right to that property, and as to its extent. Their lordships declined to interfere.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Claim for Damages.

His Honour the learned Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court disposed of a suit instituted by one Mammali Channali against the G. I. P. Railway Company, for the recovery of Rs. 124, being the amount of damages sustained by him in consequence of destruction by fire of 128 bundles of old bags or tare on the Railway premises owing to the alleged negligence of the Railway Company.

On the 13th May 1905, the plaintiff sent some bundles of old bags to the Bodwad Station for consignment. Five or six of these bundles were weighed and loaded in a wagon. The number of the bundles was not made known to the Railway authorities, nor was the consignment note tendered to the Railway Company. The rest of the bundles were still to be weighed and none of them was marked. The plaintiff had not passed a risk note to the Railway Company nor was any receipt for the goods granted by the defendant. In the meantime the goods that were on the platform were destroyed by fire due to sparks falling on them from a Railway engine passing by.

The suit was originally tried by the Third Judge, Mr. Hakim, who dismissed it on the ground that there was no delivery of the goods to the Railway Company. Against this decision, an appeal has been made to the Chief Judge.

The Chief Judge, in the course of his judgment, observed that the goods said to be delivered to the Railway Company were bundles of old bags, which were burnt by sparks of the Railway Engine passing by, while they were lying on the Railway platform. Before deciding the matter, the Court must enquire if there was sufficient notice given to the Company, as required by Sections 77 and 140 of the Railway Act. The learned Judge held that the notice addressed to the Traffic Manager not having been shown to have come to the notice of the Agent within 6 months, was bad and invalid. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

POLICE COURT.

A JOCKEY'S LONG DRIVE.

Gharrywalla's Complaint.

Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Donald Greenhalgh, a Jockey, appeared to answer the charge of refusing to pay legal fare to one Ismael Ahmed, driver of a hack victoria No. 126, on the 26th December last. Originally a summons was issued against the accused on a complaint filed by the victoria driver, but as he did not answer the summons, a bailable warrant was issued for his arrest. The accused was arrested by Inspector Jebb on the 25th instant, when on his producing a surety of Rs. 50 he was released to appear before the magistrate yesterday ; his surety was one Gordon Hunter.

The Complainant's story was that the accused lived at Guilder Street. About 1 p.m. on the 26th ultimo the accused engaged his victoria near Watson's Hotel, Fort, and asked him to drive to Guilder Street. Here complainant was detained for three hours. The accused then asked him to drive him to Church Gate Street.

Complainant did so: and there was again another detention of 2 1/2 hours. Complainant next drove him to Apollo Bundar, thence to J.J. Hospital; to Kamatipura and finally to Dhobitalao. He then went to the Skating rink about 11-30 p.m. and did not come out. Complainant thereupon reported the matter to a European Police Officer who referred him to a Magistrate. Complainant stated that his legal fare was Rs. 6 and his other expenses being Rs. 3 all amounted to Rs. 9.

The accused said that all he owed to the complainant was 12 annas.

The Magistrate disposing of the case said he was satisfied that the accused did engage complainant's carriage from one o'clock in the day time till 11 o'clock in the night and he did go about here and there. The proper charges were Rs. 5 which we ordered him to pay to the driver.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 29.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal

1418—Tyabji D and Co—Raja Goculdas Khushalchand and others vs Pascoo Dewsi and others—Thakurdas and Co

1440—Thakurdas and Co—Haridas Bhimji vs Dhunjibhoy B Petit—Ardeser H Dand Co

1442—Unwala and P—Jehangir Byramji and others vs Aranvoyal Armuga Sabapathy Moodeliar—Daphtary F and D

1450—Kanga and P—Bai Dinbai vs Bai Rattonbai widow—Wadia G and Co

1452—Tyabji D and Co—Jiva Alias Motilal Dwarkadas vs Bai Umia widow—and another, Edgeo G and W

References from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

10,154-06—Maidhavji K and C—Shamji Shivji and another vs Vadilal Virchand

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

65-91—Khan Bahadur bin Akber Alli and another vs Khan Bahadur Mire Abdulally and others—Ardeser H D and Co

Long Causes.

130-06—Bhaishunker K and G—Narandas Ramji and another vs Narandas Ramji and others—Wadia G and Co

644-02—Little and Co—Thomas Joseph Strangman vs Lockmidas Hirji 1 and others—Chitnes and M

154-04—Tyabji D and Co—Shridham Gopinath vs Pragnaram Shankerpershad and another—Hiralal and T.

211-04—Hiralal and T—Goverdhandas Hurprasad vs Shridham Gopinath Tyabji D and Co.

564-05—Payne and Co—Mariambibi vs Ebrahim Abdulla and others—Madhavji K and C

376-06—Thakurdas and Co—Abdul Kader bin Bala Miya bin Kasim Omaker and another vs Mariambibi widow and others—Payne and Co

150-04—Wadia G and Co—Kanji Hunsraj vs Kesservahu widow—Edgelow G and W

581-04—Madhavji and K—Velhai vs Cullanji Syngjibhai and others Bhaishunker K and G and Little and Co

37-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurumukhrai and others vs Chandrabhai Motiabhai and others—Payne and Co

866-05—Maganlal J and G—Krishnaji Malcojee vs Haji Ismail Hasam and others—Payne and Co

170-06—Payne and Co—N B Mackrod vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Ghiesta and others—Thakurdas and Co

207-06—Payne and Co—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others—vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Secrval and others—Khunderao S and L

536-04—Little and Co—Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs Khimji Jairam Narooji—Thakurdas and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Summary suit for dismissal in Chambers under Rule 105

7-07—Mulla and M Ha. i Noor Mahomed Cassam vs Hirji Lilladhar and sons

28-07—Matubhoy J and M Naneckchund Poonamchand and another vs Multanchand Hazarimal and another

For Concent Decree.

751-05—Jehangir and S Pandharinath Jagannath vs Atmaram Hari other

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Short Causes.

8-06—Dikshit D and Vaishalbai Shankers Galvi vs Atmaram Vinayeck Patkar and others Daphtary F and S

665-06—Hiralal and T Bareh Chunilal Karsondas and another vs Mangaldas Lalbhai and another Edgelow G and W

666-05—Hiralal and to Hiravahu widow vs Manchand Lalbhai and another Edgelow G and W

668-06—M B Chothia Dalsukhbhai Fulchand vs Comer Mahomed Bajecia

699-05—Wadia G and Co Messrs David Sasson and Co Ltd vs Messrs Telati and Co Arbeir H D and Co

712-06—Payne and Co—D B Lam and Co the firm vs G M Pitchard

775-05—Wadia G and Co—Rowji Sakalchand the firm vs Bai Naniabai widow and another Kanga and P

773-06—Edgelow G W and Co—Damodersbs Cullian and Co The firm vs Narayandas Lallka Tyabji and Co.

791-06—Dikshit D and S Poorumull Goolji Singhani vs Merwanji Hormusji Mody Shamrao M and H

794-06—Chaitaby P and D Hirji Mulji vs Joshi Cooverji Narsing and others Madhowji and Co

803-06—Payne and Co—Nawab Syed Sirdar Alikh n vs Ruttonji Sorabji Mumbi Wadia G and Co

14-17—Mulla and M Ruttonji Doabboy Bhandari vs Cowasji Merwanji Kapadia

27-07—Little and Co—W J Glover and Co Ltd vs J C Margetson

Undefended Sort Long Cause.

676-06—In person Laximibai vs Manglobai widow and another

696-06—Manekbhai J and W Ranchordas Jeemabhai vs Dhanamlas Jeemabhai and another

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal

Testamentary Suit.

12-06—S B Noble—Narayen Kashinath vs Harichandra P ullari nath—Tyabji D and Co—Part heard

Commercial Causes.

741-06—Payne and Co—S. D B Lam and Co the Partnership firm vs D Laxmiiorayen

For disposal of Chamber Summons

576-01—Wadia G and Co—Chabildas Lalcobhai vs Dayal Mowji and others—Kanga and P

Testamentary Suits

13-06—Cultuns and M—Moroba Dhanji and others vs Harischand Gopal—In person

14-06—Mirza and M—Vithalji Meghjee and another vs Valji Toolshi—Hiralal and P

Long Causes.

338-05—Little and Co—The Bombay Cloth Market Co Ld vs Jugonnath Dewji—Mirza and M

680-06—Dnaramsi and Co Ratt nbai widow vs Raichand Dongersey—Dophtary P and D

271-05—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam Metha vs Dharamdas Jinabhai and others—Ardeser H D and Co

646-05—Maganlal J and G—Rewabai widow vs Jenabai Alias Layabhanbai—Sidepall M and R

517-05—Little and Co—Wishwanath Wasodeoji vs Hasanali Mahomedali—Ardisher H D

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NOTIFICATION.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JAN. 29, 1907.

INDIA AND MODERN INDUSTRIES.

In these days of money-worship it is not rare to find an undue importance ascribed to manufactures as the royal road to wealth. Men are carried away by the cry for industrial development, and in their eager haste they overlook the necessity for caution and circumspection; they frequently build the second storey before the first. It is often said that a great manufacturing country lays up for itself the seeds of dissolution. That the employment of the masses in factories is responsible for physical deterioration, and that the development on a wide scale of industrial enterprises is often associated with a lust of gain which warps the national morality are propositions often, alas! too true. But industrial development does not necessarily beget such evils, whilst it does accumulate that wealth which ensures material well-being, and gives opportunity for the cultivation of arts and the progress of civilisation. Hence there is a presumption in favour of the development of industries—by which we mean manufacturing industries—in every country, and the zeal now being displayed in India in this direction is founded on a basis of reason. In fact there is an additional ground for industrial development in this country. The growth of population, as in Great Britain and Germany, renders it impossible for all to subsist on agriculture. Manufactures will help to relieve congested areas and thus industrial growth becomes one of the economic methods relied upon by the Government to counteract the perils of over-population. The same service has, of course, been rendered by industries other than manufactures, the tea industry of Assam, for instance, which has attracted a great part of the surplus population of Bengal, and the railway services, which among other and more obvious benefits to India have provided employment for many thousands of artisans, skilled and unskilled. But while this may be so, while the natural reason for industrial development, the desire of obtaining wealth, is in the case of India enforced by still more potent need for fresh employment, a double caution is needed if disappointment and disaster are to be avoided. First, manufactures can never replace agriculture as the staple industry of India. They may, and should, be developed on a large scale as an additional means of procuring wealth, but the progressivists must refrain from despising agriculture as an old world and exploded industry. Some of the more zealous reformers and commercial men are too much tempted to do this. The fact remains that some countries are marked out unmistakably for the production of raw materials. But India, owing to her vast extent and infinite variety of soil and climate, can produce immense quantities of raw materials of various kinds. The corn, jute, indigo, rice and cotton industries are bringing an immense quantity of money into the country, far more than India can ever expect to make by manufactures. The corn supply, especially, is largely responsible for the fact that the annual exports exceed the imports by the value of thirty and more million pounds. It is a lucky thing that India possesses a sufficient supply of surplus raw material to export for the payment of her debts abroad—chiefly the interest on English capital invested in this country; for, otherwise she might have to export the finished products she needs herself, or else remain insolvent.

Agriculture, therefore, and its kindred industries are not to be despised or pushed into the background. As far as can be seen, agriculture will always remain the staple industry of India however much manufactures are developed. It is certain, whereas the other is uncertain, and being content with a smaller profit but at less risk, it must remain the real financial backbone, both of Government and people. That this fact is realised by those in authority is plain from the determined efforts now being made to improve the methods of agriculture and the quality of the crops produced. The establishment of agricultural schools, and model farms, the expenditure on irrigation works for the benefit of agriculture and the experimentation being made with new crops, e.g., Egyptian cotton, cannot fail to strengthen the position of India's oldest industry and to commend it anew to patriots and business men. It is perhaps hardly realised how many able Hindu youths are proceeding annually to Europe for an agricultural training. The application of science to agriculture by this band of enterprising zealots must ere long yield results very pleasing to those who are not led astray by the god of steam to despise the land.

The second caution we would offer is a warning to the industrialists not to think that every country is adapted alike to every species of industry. Many unintelligent but zealous people sanguinely imagine that they have only to erect a factory and produce such and such articles, when success will come of itself, and they will be able to defy competition. Such an attitude is so obviously unbusinesslike that we need waste no words in exposing the fallacy which underlies it. It is very difficult in any circumstances for a new industry to compete effectually with the old-established firms who have accumulated both wealth and experience by the lapse of time. Especially is this the case if natural conditions be unfavourable. Until electric power shall have completely replaced steam in mills and factories, an abundance of coal at low rates must remain a pre-requisite to the success of industrial ventures. If coal be dear, or if, as in India owing to the undeveloped state of the iron trade, metal for machinery is expensive, new industries will have great difficulty in competing with the more favourably situated industries of the same class in other countries. Universal free-trade may be only a Utopia of the future and some Government help may be necessary in the case of young industries. But large bounties and high protective tariffs are fraught with such evils to the consumers as a whole, that only those industries should be created which are likely to thrive with just a moderate amount of State support in the form of a light protective duty, or in the case of a country where the Government sets its face against protection in any form, which are able from the first to rest on their own base. For instance, Indian cotton mills are doing a good business in certain kinds of cotton stuffs, but in the finer work they cannot compete with Manchester. In this matter, however, it is not merely a question of the cheapness of coal and iron; it is also a question of climate, and the peculiar atmospheric conditions of Lancashire can never be obtained in India. But in these days of intelligence and widely diffused education the fallacy of the economic theory that each nation ought to cater for all its needs should need no exposure. It is only that zeal oftimes outruns discretion, and the spur of ambition, or sometimes the somewhat spurious charms of Swadeshism, prevents many a keen industrialist from looking before he leaps. Just imagine what a dead-loss would result if Indian manufactures at once entered upon the motor-car trade or attempted to rival Sheffield cutlery. Still many lines are open to India, some new and others old. Perhaps, after all, there is most success to be reaped from a revival of decayed Native industries, especially the artistic ones, and from the improvement of existing industries by the adoption, as we have urged in the case of agriculture, of new and up-to-date methods. If the present zeal for manufactures be directed mainly into this channel, the competiton to be encountered will be less dangerous and the success accordingly more sure. Those who sincerely desire the welfare of the country will not allow their zeal to outrun their discretion. They will pay attention to these cautious and not imperil the future by contesting against tremendous odds. They will be contented with the practicable, and learn to discriminate between the ideal policy of the future and the feasible policy of the present.

RAW MATERIALS IN GERMAN COLONIES. For the past ten years the Colonial Agricultural Committee, which was founded in Berlin in the year 1896, has been quietly conducting scientific economic enterprises with the aid of large sums of money subscribed voluntarily, and now at last the results have been made known. The reason for this delay was that it was felt by the Committee that only thorough-going investigations could be of permanent value, and could correspond to the German national character. What has been achieved, however, during these ten years has had a profound effect upon German colonial administration, as is now evident, and has already stimulated the colonial administration of foreign countries to follow along the same lines under its beneficial influence. We may, first of all, call special attention to an enterprise of this Committee which is of special importance to the economic world in general, namely the experiments made in connection which the introduction of the cultivation of the cotton plant. The cotton crop raised on these experimental fields in Togo fetched from 3 to 8 pfennig (from 3/8 d. to 1 d.) per pound more than the average price of American "middlings". In German East Africa a variety resembling Egyptian cotton has been produced which fetched from 60 to 90 pf, per pound (7 1/2 d.to 11 1/4d.) This is a very promising beginning for a further extension of cotton growing over new and wide areas. A splendid proof of this is given in the last crop from the various experimental fields which amounted to 1,000,000 cls. and realised £ 30,000. Other European countries possessing colonies in Africa, have already followed the example of Germany and are engaged in making similar experiments. Another plant, which produces a very promising yarn, is the Sisal-plant, which is cultivated in the German colonies, and which has been got from the Agave species. In this case it was more a question of preparing the natural product, grown in a wild state, on a large scale for market purposes by means of suitable machinery. During 1905, 1300 tons of this fibre were exported from East Africa, which realised £ 50,000. Recent attempts made to secure a valuable fibrous product from the sansevira plants, which were formerly regarded as worthless, have also met with success. The undertakings, which had, as their object, the production of rubber and guttapercha, have been peculiarly fortunate. Large tracts of wild rubber plants have been discovered in East and West Africa, and the introduction of rubber plantations is proving a most profitable investment, because the climate is suitable and the price of rubber is constantly going up. The exports of rubber from the German colonies for 1905 reached the sum of £ 350,000. The hope, too, that in New Guinea rubber plants might be found growing wild has also been fulfilled. The offer of a high reward for any who should find such plants has had the desired effect. The natives have always turned oil fruits to good account amongst German products. The method of preparation in use, however, was very wasteful. The Committee in Berlin was able to help by providing newly invented machinery, which completely presses out all the palm oil and works very cheaply. In consequence the exports of palm oil for 1905 were increased in value amounted to £362,500. Amongst articles of luxury, which are called in a special sense colonial articles, the cultivation of coffee and cocoa has been promoted. In addition to this, the most suitable varieties had to be found by experiment and the most perfect methods introduced into the management of the plantations. The proceeds from the sale of coffee, amounting to £ 21,150, and of cocoa, amounting to £66,000, from the German colonies is certainly a good beginning.

AMERICAN MOTOR MANIACS. American motor racing will soon achieve as evil a reputation as American canned meat. In our columns yesterday we reported an accident at Ormond Beach, in Florida, in which a well known motorist named Marriott sustained the loss of an eye and other injuries while defying space at a speed of 125 miles an hour. As the motor-maniac was an Englishman he has our sympathy; but it is impossible to shed tears over anything which happens to a man who is engaged in driving his car at a speed which fifty years ago would have been considered impossible even for a railway locomotive. Three months ago there was a big motor race in Philadelphia, when one of the scorching cars dashed into the crowd, killing several and injuring many. A month or two before that, there was the big meeting for the Vanderbilt Motor-Trophy at Long Island. Two hundred thousand spectators were present and seventeen competitors started. The cars ran off the course, dashing into the crowd, one man being killed and many injured. The practices had been attended by an alarming chapter of accidents, which gave ground for gloomy anticipations of disasters during the actual racing. Three weeks before the race Henry Dolbean, driving on a trial of the course on a 60-h-p. Mercedes, lost control in the narrow road, and charged a telegraph pole, smashing the car, which took fire and was destroyed. Dolbean and the mechanician were hurled several yards, and picked up stunned, but alive. Ernest Keeler, taking a sharp turn at too high a speed, ran into a tree, wrecking his car. A famous driver while trying an enormous racing machine, ran off the road, and hit a telegraph pole without much damage. Next morning, however, having repaired his car, he tried again, and before he had developed full speed, the steering gear failed, and he hit a telegraph pole and smashed the machine into scrap metal. George Robertson, driving a monster car, skidded and ran into a telegraph pole sideways. The collision bent the car like a hoop, completely wrecking it, and broke Robertson's thigh and the mechanician's wrists. Several minor accidents were enough to put two other cars out of commission and saw the elimination of the eight-cylinder Maxwell, one of whose cylinders exploded while the car was travelling at full speed. Owen, the driver was seriously hurt. The course is a dangerous one with bad roads and many sharp curves, of which one, known as the Hairpin turn, is the most perilous. Long Island has since been abandoned as a motor racing centre.

CHANGES IN YACHT DESIGNING. Once more an attempt is being made to restrict yacht designing in the direction of usefulness. For some time past flimsiness has been the great drawback and with it has been missing the accommodation necessary for making yachts habitable. Committees and conferences have tried, by adjusting measurement rules, to bring shape within reasonable limits, but scantling has been too thorny a subject to be tackled, except in very rudimentary manner in the case of small vessels. Looking at the voluminous tables Lloyd's have now issued, one ceases to wonder at this reticence. An international rule of measurement has been arrived at, which will give sufficient latitude to the designer to show his skill, and will yet prevent the production of vessels which are simply racing machines. Whether the end will have been attained has yet to be proved; for the most knowing of our yacht designers have become so skilful in the gentle art of tonnage cheating, that there is no telling when they are cornered. The factors in the rule, including the tax on sale area, not only tend to produce a more efficient vessel in nearly everything except mere speed, but they also incline to economy, the exception to the latter condition being the allowance for freeboard. Very few things, however, are better worth paying for than freeboard. What is most needed however is a reasonable compromise between extreme speed and comfort for cruising. To attain this there must be greater strength of structure. To attain speed it has been necessary to secure a low centre of gravity, for which purpose as much weight as possible has been put in the keel while material in the topsides and decks has been stinted. The result has been an extremely expensive hull structure; for such cost as might have been saved in weight of material was a trifle compared to the expense due to additional quality, and the extremely careful work needed. Yet, even with all this care and skill, the yacht was a very delicate structure, not fit for the ordinary work of a seagoing vessel; whilst some of the least favourable examples were only capable of lasting through a heavy race by being tuned up each time, and by liberal use of the pump. Obviously if such craft fail to win prize they are valueless and indeed it practically means that they are outclassed each year. This has tended to restrict yacht racing to the rich and consequently, as a sport, it has declined for lack of support. Fortunately conditions in Bombay restrict yacht building in a great measure and strength is always an essential point. If similar conditions prevailed elsewhere, it would be an advantage and there seems to be hope that new regulations will put an end to many of the defects which have burdened yachting. What is required is to do away with a large part of the cup winning element and to bring back the days when cruising was considered equally important.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Macedonia" with the outward Mails of the 18th instant left Aden at midnight on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

The Maharaja of Bikanir arrives at Calcutta immediately and will stay as the guest of the Viceroy at Government House.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly appealed for on behalf of the sufferers by the earthquake in Jamaica. A Relief Fund has been opened in the columns of the Calcutta *Englishman* and contributions may be sent also to Mr. W. F. Bolton at the Jamaica Government Emigration Agency, 21, Garden Reach, Calcutta.

IN the last issue of the *Indian and Eastern Engineer* an illustration is given of the new motor boat which, our contemporary says, "is of an unique type and is being supplied to the Government of India under the supervision and inspection of Messrs. Rendel and Robertson, their Consulting Engineers, by Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft and Company, Limited, Chiswick. She is intended for Police Work in Negapatam, in the Tanjore District. Unless Negapatam is less sunny than it was last time 'we' were there (11° N. Latitude), we fancy the Police will require something more substantial than the sunshade shown in the photograph."

THE *Sanjibani* has the following.—On Monday last 14th January when the bathing ghats were filled with thousands of men and women, the members of the sadhuk samiti begged a favour of the ladies. The latter observed:—"We have given our dole for relief of famine; what then do you want?" Answered the members:—"We now want such favour as will banish famine from this land for ever. We beg you to resolve on this shore that from this day you will give up the use of foreign goods, Then there will be no more famine in the land." So saying, the members spread out their clothes. The ladies replied:—"From this day, we shall not use foreign goods."

THEY are beginning to have trouble with wild elephants on the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway. A correspondent informs us that at dawn on the 17th instant, while the train was approaching Edaman a large tusker was seen disporting itself on the line, and no amount of whistling could scare it off the track. Eventually it moved off and the train was taken through, but not before the driver had had some anxious moments wondering what the tusker was going to do. Perhaps he remembered an incident which is said to have happened on the Burma Railways, where an elephant on the line promptly charged the locomotive of an approaching train, but as the train, was travelling at a fair speed the elephant got by far the worst of the encounter.

MR. J. RUSSELL, the photographer, describes in the "Tatler," his experiences in "taking" royal personages. He was eighteen when he first photographed the present King, then Prince of Wales. It would be quite impossible, he says, to imagine any people more courteous and considerate than our King and Queen, and they are perfect sitters. The King has a very keen knowledge of how to arrange a group for photographic purposes, and has often lent Mr. Russell invaluable assistance. There is very little ceremony about photographing royalty, especially English royalty. The appointment for a sitting is obtained in the first instance through official, channels, but once obtained it ceases to be official, and Mr. Russell is invariably alone with his sitter. All royal people, he adds, are invariably considerate.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY,

BY
WILLIAM LE QUEX,
Author of "Whatsoever a man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a wife," "The Day of Temptation, &c., &c.

CHAPTER VIII.—THE BLIND STRANGER.

The inquest on poor Helene had been held, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against Roy Royston. The funeral had taken place, and, as in such cases, had been attended by thousands of idle, inquisitive people utterly devoid of good taste, or right feeling. And now, as far as the outside world was concerned, the incident was closed, and the great public was ready and eager for a new sensation.

But in a smaller circle this was not so. The police were as active, and as much on the *qui vive* as ever. Roy Royston was still at large. Nothing was known of him since the moment when he had struck his guardian that crushing blow beneath the ear, and had disappeared into the shadows of the night. The police continued to assert that he had not left the country, and that his arrest was only a question of hours. Still he was not arrested, and hours had grown into days, and the days into weeks, and there appeared no likelihood of this taking place.

Some few people, the ready fault finders, wrote letters to the papers pointing out what should be done, and how easy it would be, were their hints only taken, to secure the murderer. Others drew comparisons between our own police system and those of other countries, always to our detriment. But in spite of all this extraneous assistance, Scotland Yard remained at fault, and Roy Royston continued a free man—as far as the world knew.

It was, perhaps, more in the centres of the rural districts than in Town that the interest in the tragedy remained alive.

London had other things to engage its attention, but in the country the weekly papers continued to work in process blocks, in some way connected with the Cumberland Terrace murder. And the "*Weekly Album*" was responsible for a good deal of the conversation which took place in the tap-room on cold evenings, and on fine ones, at the tables on either side of the porch of the King's Head Inn overlooking the village green of Frampington, in South Lincolnshire.

And well had the London tragedy been discussed by the village wiseacres, and closely had the various views and illustrations been examined and commented on, and the more so in this particular village because old Matty Benson's son, who was groom to one of the householders in Cumberland Terrace had come down to see his mother and was spending a week in the village.

He knew the very house—at least he said he did—there was no one about who could contradict him, and even went so far as to hint that he had walked out with one of the young women engaged there. So Tom Benson was a man of note just then in Frampington.

The evening was a glorious one, the sun had sunk, and the rich warm afterglow hung over the landscape, bathing everything in a golden shimmer. There was not a breath of wind, and the hot air was heavy with the scent of the hay. It was an evening such as may not be met with beyond the shores of our much maligned island.

The whole of the able-bodied population of Frampington—more or less—had been engaged during the day in the hay fields and now many of the men had gathered about the porch of the King's Head for a gossip. China mugs not often to be found in London, rested on the table in front of the idlers, for ale was the staple form of refreshment except in the case of a few of the elders who preferred "goes" of gin.

The conversation after sundry casual remarks on the state of the weather and the yield of the hay crop had reverted the usual topic, the Cumberland Terrace murder incited thereto from the fact that the "Weekly Album" had reached its subscribers and they had found in it a representation of the block of buildings in St. James's Street in which Royston had his chambers

"Eh, but it's a main fine building for a chap like him to live in, said one of the men which remark drew as a reply from the other side of the table:

"No wonder he meant having that money, ten thousand warn't it? He couldn't bide there for nothing. D'ye know the place, Tom?" turning to a young man, whose clean shaven face, and general air of neatness, marked him as having had a wider sphere of experience than those about him.

"Can't say I do, for certain, though I've drove up and down the street hundreds and thousands of times; but when you're accustomed to decent built houses, one more or less don't make much impression."

"That is so; Tom's right," chimed in Maitland, the parish clerk, who by virtue of his office, having accompanied the choir treat to one of the exhibitions at Earl's Court, set up as knowing London.

"Well," continued the first speaker; "fine house or not, he's had to leave it, and sarve him right, too, for having done that poor lady to death."

"And she was a fine 'un, as fine as they make 'em," said Tom Benson, quite ready to keep the conversation to the matter, as being one in which he could play a leading part. "And they kept a deal of company; balls, parties, swarrys—"

"Swarrys! Eh, what's them? I don't know as I've ever heard tell of them in these parts," asked another of the group.

"Swarry? Oh, well—well they're a kind of—a sort of a thing, not a dinner party, and not a ball, and not an athome, but a thing where you have supper and ices and such like, and some foreigner plays a bit on the piano, and gets fifty quid for doing it, don't yer know."

"Ah, yes; just so, just so," replied the questioner apparently satisfied, but with his mind as blank as before.

"And he'd been to some of them—what d'ye call 'em—swarrys, I make no doubt?" said another who had not previously spoken.

"You bet. He had the run of the house, as you might say; regular chummy with her and her husband. I can't say as I haven't seen him myself going to the House; at any rate, the young person what I've walked out with now and again, told me he was a regular toff, slap up to the knocker, and one as you'd never think would go and do a thing of that kind. But London's a bad place, a rare bad place; you've got to keep your eyes skinned if you don't want to get into trouble." And Tom shook his head in a saddened manner, meaning to convey even more than his words implied.

And so the conversation went on, occasionally interrupted by the re-filling of the pots and glasses; and the golden after-glow faded, and the soft summer twilight descended, as along the white road dividing the talkers from the green, where the cricketers were finishing their amusement for the evening, a figure accompanied, or rather led, by a nondescript cur, approached.

All eyes were quickly turned on him as he came round the corner of Timson's barn, for strangers were rareties in Frampington, especially at that hour.

Slowly, and with uncertain steps, the figure drew near, and then it was seen that he was but poorly clad, that his boots were worn and down at heels, and that the soft slouch hat which was pulled low over his face, had lost most of its pretensions to shape and style.

But in his poverty there was a certain attempt at neatness; the soft turn-down collar of his shirt, though devoid of starch, was clean, and the wisp of coloured stuff beneath it was neatly tied in a sailor's knot. Though there was the dust of travel on the shoulders of his thread bare grey coat, and though the cuffs were frayed and stained, the loose ends had been cut off, and the rents had been patched. The owner might be poor, but there was the strain of something above the professional stamp in his character.

As he came opposite the group whose conversation had died down to silence, he stopped, and in a somewhat husky voice, said:

"Beg pardon, gents, but would someone be so kind as to tell me if this is Frampington."

"Yes mate. You're right—this is Frampington."

"Thank you, sir; thank you. And is there an inn anywhere about where one could get a bit of bread and cheese and a glass of beer?"

"Why, you're straight in front of one now—the King's Head."

"Thank you again." And turning towards the sound of the voice, he continued: "You see, gents, I'm not so fortunate as you; I'm blind, or close on it, and have to trust a good deal to others."

"Eh, but that's bad. Give us your hand, and come and sit down along of me," said Farmer Wybrow's carter, rising and leading the newcomer to a place on the far side of the table.

"Thank you; thank you; but don't let me disturb you gents; go on with your talk. Lie down, Rags!" to the dog, that was standing behind the form. But the advent of the new-comer had broken the thread of the chatter, and it was not readily taken up again.

"Come some way, mate?" asked one. "You look as if you'd had enough," with a quick glance at the face, the lower portion of which was covered with a thick beard, and a moustache whose ends were twisted with an attempt at foppishness. On one cheek was a curious V-shaped red scar, while the left eye was covered by a black shade, and in the other was a far-off look that seemed to take in nothing lying before it. And that it was practically useless was emphasised by its owner, in moving his hand, sweeping a mug of beer off the table.

"Oh, what have I done now?" exclaimed the stranger. "Some mischief, I'll be bound. You'd best let me sit somewhere else; I'm not fit to be here."

"Stay where you are—it's all right. There's no harm done; I'd finished it, and it ain't broke."

"As you will; but I take it kind of you to let me join the company this way. Landlord!" And on the appearance of that personage. "Fill up that gentleman's glass for him, and bring me a bit of bread and cheese and some ale." And then as there was no acknowledgment of the order—"Oh, it's right enough—I can pay for it; take the money first," drawing a handful of coppers, among which were several pieces of silver, from his pocket, and holding them out in an entirely different direction to that occupied by the host.

The action at once restored confidence, and with a muttered request to replace the money, the man retired to execute the commands.

Gradually the effect of the stranger's arrival subsided, and the conversation became general once more. While he was eating his supper he was left in peace; but when at length he pushed his plate aside, and drawing out his pipe, filled and lit it, at the same time unleashing his dog and allowing him to scamper off at his own sweet will, efforts were made to draw him into the circle by questions as to whence he had come, and where bound for, which were answered in a way that, though seeming direct, yet gave but very indefinite information.

And then Tom Benson, who for some time had been sitting in silence, startled the company by saying:

"I fancy I've seen you before mate."

"I wish I could say the same of you, sir," replied the stranger, turning in the direction from which the voice came. "But I'm sorry to say I can't."

"Have you ever been in London?" continued Tom with a persistence that rather shocked his companion.

"I have; but that was some time ago—before my accident. I was a miner, and dynamite is nasty stuff to handle when you're not careful and—" with a shrug of the shoulders—"you see what I am now. But with your leave we won't talk about myself; you have been uncommon kind to a stranger, and now I'll try and return the compliment by amusing you for a little time." And he drew a well-thumbed pack of cards from his pocket.

At the sight of them Maitland exclaimed:

"Nay, nay, none of your three-card hanky-panky for me. I got bit once to the tune of three shillings—three shillings, do ye hear! And I'll have no more of it."

"No, gentlemen, I'm not going to return your kindness in that way; but I should like to show you a little trick or two that may amuse, you and then if you wish you can help me to pay my night's lodgings. If not, there will be no harm done. I can't say fairer than that, can I?

"No, no, go on, let's see what you can do." And the group closed in round the table at which the stranger sat, while for the next half hour he performed wonderful things with the cards—finding them in the most unlikely places, making them change beneath the very eyes of the company, apparently reading their thoughts, and as a finale, drawing the whole pack from the nose of Maitland, much to that gentleman's astonishment and dismay, and the delight of the remainder of the party; so that when they broke up, a tidy heap of copper repaid his exertions, and he was voted a very good fellow.

As Tom and Maitland strolled home down the village street, the former said:

"I'm certain I've seen him before. I can't tell where now, but it's sure to come to me. There's something about him but I know, I can't exactly say what. It'll come, though—it'll come; it's bothering me terrible, and to-morrow morning I'll have another good look at him."

[*To be continued.*]

BRITAIN'S GREATEST HUNTER.

Hair-breadth Escape in India.

THE fame of H. W. Seton-Karr as a hunter of big game is known the world over. The second son of an ex-Indian civil servant, and born during the stirring times of the Indian Mutiny, he has devoted many years of his exceedingly busy life, not only in shooting big game in every continent in the world, but in opening to tourists and the general travelling public tracts of country which had hitherto been inaccessible, as instanced by his work in Somaliland and the North Island of new Zealand. He is now proceeding to Christchurch, where he has forwarded some valuable fish exhibits to the Exhibition, for his work in New Zealand in connection with trout fishing is extensive. Seen shortly before the R. M. S. "Mongolia" sailed, by a representative of the "West Australian," Mr. Seton-Karr was asked as to his recent trips, and replied.

"I have made 13 trips through Somali-land, shooting lions. While there eight years ago, I discovered native implements made out of flint. They were the only find of the kind in the whole of Africa, but here is the curious part—exact types of these implements have been found in France, under the gravels in the hills of the valley of the Sonne, which hills, prior to the action of the river and other geologic causes, were themselves a valley. I was able to present to the Perth Museum, in which Dr. Hackett takes such a great interest, some of these implements, and also to close on 200 other museums throughout the world. Three years ago I sent out the specimens to Perth."

Have you been shooting lately?

"Last year I devoted principally to fishing, but towards the end came out to India to shoot Sambur in the Central Province, but came in for a tiger shoot as well. Near Boghat, I was sleeping on a knoll, my only attendant being a native boy, who was carrying my guns—an express rifle and a Manlicher. I was aroused by hearing two tigers galloping along at a distance of about 140 yards, and one coming straight for the hill on which I was. I grabbed the rifles and fired at it the fourth shot taking effect. The other then came rushing along, but as I had not the opportunity of stopping it, I had to climb up a tree. That beast was accounted for later."

A pretty exciting incident?

"Yes; but in connection with big game shooting, I should like to mention that I conducted four expeditions organised by Dr. Lunn, of London, through the lion belt in Somaliland, which led to the Humanitarian League people writing a pamphlet, protesting against what they termed the organised slaughter of big game. Have you such a league in Australia? From South India I went to Ceylon, where my brother-in-law, the Hon. D. Thorburn, now Governor of Southern Nigeria, was many years Assistant Colonial Secretary.

Had you good sport there?

"Ceylon is a sportsman's paradise. The new railway to Jaffna, in the north of the island, which passes the wonderful ruined city of Anuradhapura, has opened a tract of country largely inaccessible before. In the tanks, as the reservoirs built in ancient times for irrigation purposes are called are thousands of crocodiles. I counted no less than 80 heads of these reptiles in one small tank alone, and I was fortunate enough in shooting a splendid crocodile myself. These tanks are numerous, so consequently are crocodiles. On the way to Jaffna, in the train, I passed a crocodile in a jungle-patch, sunning, with his jaws fully distended. No I did not go in for much deer shooting there, the Game Protection Society in the colony having recently protested to Sir Henry Blake at the wanton destruction of this type of game by the natives, who dry the meat and use it for food, which, when so prepared is difficult to distinguish from dried beef or mutton. His Excellency's reply stating that there were still parts of the country, wherein this complaint did not apply, has not been received with satisfaction. Ceylon, I notice, is being advertised as a holiday resort in this State. I know of no part of the British Empire which offers so many attractions. Those in West Australia, who are desirous of big game shooting, should go into those portions of the island where crocodiles abound."

Have you visited much of West Australia?

"I'm sorry to say I have not, but have heard of the wonderful caves in the South-West. I have been to the Jenolan Caves in New South Wales, but from all I can learn those in this State are finer."

From New Zealand, where do you proceed?

"To Samoa, then across to America, which country I know well."

When is it likely you will be visiting Fremantle again?

"That I cannot say."

Sir Henry strolled around Fremantle during the vessel's stay in port, and was considerably impressed with the improvements being made in the shipping facilities of the Port.

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THE REICHSTAG ELECTIONS.

RESULTS OF FIRST POLLINGS.

Socialists Lose Nineteen Seats.

FURTHER LOSSES EXPECTED.

DECISIVE GOVERNMENT MAJORITY LOOKED FOR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

In the Reichstag elections the chief party gains and losses are as follows:—Conservatives gained 7, lost 2; Imperialists gained 2, lost 4; Liberals gained 9, lost 9; Radicals gained 4, lost 2; Centre gained 2, lost 4; Poles gained 2, lost none; Guelphs gained none, lost 3; Socialists gained one lost 20.

The first four groups voted with the majority on December 13 when the Colonial vote was rejected and the Reichstag dissolved, and the other groups with the minority.

In many constituencies, while one party has definitely lost a seat it is uncertain which other party will win it on the second ballot, hence the inequality of the totals of the present gains and losses.

Her Dernburg, in an interview, said the attitude of the Centre towards the Colonies had now lost its significance as a majority was secured without them.

While this is possibly true, the general co-operation of the Radicals and Conservatives is most unlikely. The former will probably remain an opposition party for most purposes, and the Centre will thus still hold the balance.

LABOURITES AND WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

A Split.

MR. KEIR HARDIE THREATENS TO RESIGN.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

A Conference of the Labour Party at Belfast adopted an amendment defeating the motion of Mr. Keir Hardie in favour of Women's Franchise. Mr. Keir Hardie thereupon threatened to sever his connection with the party.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The Motion of Mr. Keir Hardie's that was rejected, as mentioned in yesterday's telegram, was that women should be granted the franchise that men now possess. The Labour Party rejected this although desiring universal suffrage for men and women, because the party considers that it would mainly give votes to numbers of women of the middle classes.

THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

Abolishing Lese-Majeste.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

The Kaiser, on the occasion of his birthday, has announced that punishment for the offence of *lese-Majeste* will, in future, be confined to premeditated and malevolent cases.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The Kaiser's birthday honours include Herr Dernburg, who has been given the Star of the second class of the Order of the Red Eagle.

THE UNPOPULAR SERVIAN DYNASTY,

Explosion in the Palace.

ATTEMPT ON THE CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

A quantity of gunpowder and cartridges exploded in the private apartments of the Servian Crown Prince. The windows were shattered, but no one was injured.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Mr. Bryce at Manchester.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

Mr. James Bryce, the new British Ambassador to the United States, speaking at a farewell Banquet in Manchester, said that Anglo-American relations were never so good as at present. This was evidenced by the Swettenham incident which, at one time, would have been the signal for cries of defiance from the Press of both countries.

Mr. Bryce paid a tribute to the lofty and broad spirit of Mr Root's speech, on January 23, at Ottawa.

WARMER WEATHER AT HOME.

Thaw Sets in.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

There is a severe thaw throughout Great Britain

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

Inspector-General of Police Nominated.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The Government of Switzerland has nominated an Artillery Colonel named Muller as Inspector-General of the Moroccan Police.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JANUARY 28.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Macedonia with the English Mails of the 18th instant left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday (Sunday).

FIRE ON A GERMAN LINER.

Vessel Safely Brought to Port.

BATTLESHIP TO THE RESCUE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 27.

The Admiralty reports that the cruiser "Diadem" found the Nord Deutsche Lloyd's s.s. "Seydlitz," bound from Penang for Colombo, on fire. The "Diadem" took on board 105 passengers and the mails, and escorted the "Seydlitz" to Point de Galle. The forepart of the liner is burnt out.

COLOMBO, JANUARY 28.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The fire on the liner "Seydlitz" at Galle was extinguished to-day, a cargo of tobacco and silk on two hatches having been completely burned.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WHITELEY CASE.

Result of the Inquest.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The inquest held on the murder of Mr. Whiteley resulted in a verdict of murder against his Assailant Rayner.

COLLIERY DISASTER IN GERMANY.

Miners Entombed.

125 CORPSES RECOVERED.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

A colliery explosion has occurred at St. Johann near Saarbuerecken. One hundred and twenty-five corpses have been recovered and three hundred miners are still believed to be entombed.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Horrifying Details.

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

The Russian papers are full of the horrors in the famine-stricken provinces. The peasants of Nijni-Novgorod are selling the clothes off their backs for food.

SIR HENRY KIMBER'S TOUR.

Inspection of the South Indian Railway.

THE INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 28.

Mr. Neville Priestly, Agent of the South Indian Railway, journeyed to Colombo last week to meet Sir Henry Kimber, Baronet, M. P., Chairman of the Company, and is expected to return to-morrow morning after investigating the Company's new projects and going over the various lines.

Sir Henry will proceed to Calcutta and Karachi, going Home *via* Bombay by the end of February.

Sir Henry will specially enquire into the subject of the Indo-Ceylon Railway communication.

THE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Discussion of Mr. Ackland's Report.

ABATEMENTS POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

At the annual meeting of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, the Chairman said—"The matter of the greatest moment is perhaps the Report of Mr. Ackland the new Actuary, consulted in regard to the present position and future prospects of the fund, which has just been received and is now being considered by the Board. It may, however, be stated here that the original diagnosis of the position of affairs reported by Mr. Hardy has been so closely confirmed by Mr. Ackland as to leave little doubt as to its accuracy, and subscribers may now rest confident that the position of the Fund is, in the opinion of both the Actuaries, still thoroughly sound.

"The Board have referred the whole matter to a Sub-Committee with instructions to report as early as possible."

"In these circumstances it does not seem possible to make any change in the present procedure in regard to abatements earlier than the 1st of May 1908."

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The Viceroy to Preside.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

The Convocation of the Calcuttta University is fixed for Saturday March 2nd. His Excellency the Viceroy will preside.

THE SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Holding of the Annual Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 28.

The South Indian Association, whose objects are the promotion and encouragement of the specialised study of the various branches of knowledge which bear in a direct and practical manner on the progress of India was held—second annual session—at the Ranade Library at Mylapore yesterday and Saturday. The Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart Stuart presided. He said that the Association is divided into five useful sections—historical, economic, industrial, political, scientific and economic. The industrial development of the country was a very important subject. What people want is education; India has not yet perfectly realised the wonderful results which science has wrought.

Mr. Alfred Chatterton lectured on the weaving industry; Mr. H. C. Sampson, Agricultural Expert to the Court of Wards on Dry Land Cultivation; Captain T. S. Ross, Health Officer of the Madras Corporation on the study of years of Vital Statistics; Mr. N. S. Jambunatha Iyer, on Social Life among spiders, Mr. N. Subramaniya Iyer, Dewan Peishear of Trivandram on Co-operation; Dr. D. S. Ramchandra Row on disease its cause and cure and Rai Bahadur Venkayya Garu, President of the Association on The Palhavas.

During the journey from Victoria Falls to Kimberley, the "South African Railway Magazine" says, a big sun-browned man boarded the Zambesi express, minus his coat, and his shirt-sleeves rolled up. He took a seat at dinner, and the chief steward remarked to him that as there were ladies present perhaps he would have no objection to putting his coat on. "Great Scott!" the man replied, "I haven't worn a coat for nineteen years. You will have to wait, my friend, until I can buy one at Kimberley!"

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

Private Reception.

THE SCENE ALONG THE ROUTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

The Amir of Afghanistan arrived at Howrah station punctually at half past 8 o'clock this morning and was received by Mr. Clarke Deputy Secretary, Foreign Department of the Government of India, Mr. MacAlpine, Under Secretary, Bengal, on behalf of the Bengal Government, and by the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, the Chief Commissioner of Police, and a Guard of Honour furnished by the 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry. The Amir and Suite entered the carriages supplied from Government House and, escorted by two subalterns and sixty men of the 2nd Bengal Lancers, started on their journey to Hastings House *via* the Howrah Bridge, the Strand Road, Eden Gardens and along the *maidan* to the Alipere Bridge. The first carriage contained the Amir, Major Sir A. H. MacMahon, Mr. E. H. S. Clarke and Sardar Asif Khan, and in the following carriages Viscount Bury, representing the Viceroy, and Captain Victor Brooke, representing the Commander-in-Chief. Thirty-one guns were fired from the Fort as the Amir alighted at the station. There were immense crowds along a large part of the route. In most places there was no cheering, the Europeans simply raising their hats as His Highness passed; but occasionally cheers were raised and from balconies rose leaves and marigolds showered on the Amir's carriage.

At Hastings House a Guard of Honour of the 13th Rajputs was drawn up and the Amir was received by Sir Louis Dane, Foreign Secretary, and Colonel Dunlop Smith, the Viceroy's Private Secretary. When His Highness entered the House, Sir Louis Dane presented to him the Government presents which were displayed in the Throne Room.

The Amir has made no definite plans for the Calcutta Visit which he desires should be strictly private; but he will probably be present at the opening of the Minto Fete this afternoon, and may visit the Mint to-morrow.

No programme of the Amir's proceedings is available. It appeared as if the whole of the Kabulis in Calcutta were present along the route.

Fuller Details.

The Special Train bringing His Highness the Amir from Delhi was timed to arrive at the Howrah Station at half-past eight this morning, and orders had gone forth, the evening previous, for the suspension of all traffic along the Strand at 8-20 a.m. Long before eight, however, there were long lines of carriages crowding the roads leading to the Howrah Bridge. The Railway Station was filled with ladies and gentlemen who went to witness his arrival, and the long road under the high warehouses and along the river bank from Howrah to the Zeerut Bridge and beyond through Alipur to the quiet greenness where Hastings House nestles amongst its trees, swarmed with people waiting to see the procession pass. Every verandah, porch and balcony of the new Howrah Station was filled. The long white pontoon bridge was black with swarms of men representing all the races and creeds in India. The House fronts along Harrison Road and the Strand, and the house-tops were all occupied, every verandah, step and balcony, every possible post and projection being taken advantage of, that would serve to support the weight of a man. The windows and balconies of the offices and warehouses were occupied by Europeans for the most part, whilst the show brought the passengers and crews of the shipping in the river on to the upper decks or on to the rigging. Along both sides of the road for miles, now eddying round an obstruction, now moving forward slowly at the word of a policeman, now rushing forward a little or stopping, flowed a river of humanity. Above the native crowd, towered the piled turbans and pointed kullahs of the wandering Afghani traders, who are always present in considerable numbers in Bengal and who have swarmed into Calcutta during the last few days, attracted by the prospect of seeing the Amir make his entry into the Capital. With them were many tall big turbaned bearded Sikhs—retired soldiers most of them—grey bearded men, many on whose breasts glittered the medals won in the Afghan or Frontier campaigns, who had come to witness the pacific entry of this King of the wild mountain tribes, into the fat city of the plain, tales of whose richness still bring water to the mouths of the unkempt and hardy warriors of Central Asia and the borderland. The important head-dress of these traditional warriors evolved to serve as armour against the stroke of sword as much as the stroke of sun; their bold eyes and craggy features offered a wonderful and instructive contrast to the sleek bare heads, the soft, smooth-featured and crafty side-long-looking eyes of the more nimble witted but soft framed Bengali crowd. But the denseness of the crowd, the eagerness it showed in regard to the Amir's visit, the importance it evidently attached to the event—judging from the scraps of conversation heard all along the route—was in itself instructive.

It was very evident that a very large section of Native Bengal considered the private visit of the Amir to be as important as the State visit of the Prince of Wales last year. Nothing would convince them that it was not connected with high matters of State.

The East Indian Railway Company had done their part towards affording the Amir a warm and graceful welcome to the Capital of the Indian Empire. The station was decorated in excellent taste. The dingy walls and uncouth Corinthian columns and hybrid arches of the old station into which the special steamed, the unfinished nakedness and raw red crudities of the new mezzo-Italian oriental building were covered and rendered beautiful by masses of greenery and flags, by draped blazonry and shining steel.

The platform was crowded with officials and with ladies and gentlemen, and the brigut toilettes of the ladies, the uniforms of the officers and the white and variegated robes of the Native notables made a bright and effective tableau. At the side of the platform was drawn up a strong Guard-of-Honour with the band and the King's and the regimental colours, furnished by the 63rd Palameottah Light Infantry. As a few minutes late the special slid noiselessly into the shadow under the station roof, far off in the blazing sunlight, down the river shining like gold in the green, the ramparts of Fort William were crowned with feathery puffs of smoke as the guns thundered out a salute of thirty-one guns. As the Amir and suite alighted from the long white train, there stepped forward to meet him the officials deputed to give him welcome—the Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department, a Deputy Secretary of the Government of Bengal, an A. D. C. from Government House representing the Viceroy, an A. D. C. representing the Commander-in-Chief. There was also present a deputation of Commissioners representing the Calcutta Corporation who had wished to present him with an address enclosed in a silver casket. The band struck up the National Anthem, the Guard presented arms and the Amir after having been presented to the Officials by Sir Henry MacMahon inspected the Guard-of-Honour and entered the carriage which was to take him out to Alipur. The escort of 58 Lancers of the 2nd Lancers, commanded by a Captain and two Subalterns wheeled into position, and after them came the carriage of the Amir, followed by five State carriages containing his suite. More cavalry followed and closed the procession which made its way through cheering crowds who seemed specially taken with the blazing uniforms of the Afghan Ruler's suite. His Highness with grave courtesy responded to the salutations of the spectators and did not seem very much disturbed by the fact that the inhabitants of Calcutta had refused to regard his visit to their city as a very private and informal one. That the Amir, however, means in no way to depart from his declaration that the visit is a private one, a pleasure trip and not a ceremony, is shown by the fact of his having refused to accept the address which the Corporation wished to present to him. It appears that he remarked that he might perhaps have accepted the address had it been merely an informal one from the Mahomedans of Bengal to a notable Muslem visiting the capital of the province and Empire. An official address of any sort, however, he could not receive, as he was here, not as an official personage but a private traveller and sightseer, and an official body overwhelmingly Hindu in complexion, could have no interest in his comings and goings.

The route followed was as follows:—Howrah Bridge, Strand Road, Napier Road, St. George's Gate Road, Circular Road, Zeerut Bridge, Alipur Road, Judges' Court Road, and Hastings House. At Hastings House a Guard-of-Honour of 100 rank and file of the 13th Rajputs, with King's colour and band, was drawn up, and His Highness inspected the Guard-of-Honour previous to entering Hastings House. A standing guard of 100 rank and file is mounted at Hastings House and a travelling escort of 2nd Lancers is in attendance on His Highness.

Municipal Address Declined.

It is stated that as the Amir's visit to Calcutta is private, he will not be able to receive the Address of Welcome in the silver case and the gold plate which has been prepared for him.

The Casket and address prepared by the Calcutta Corporation at a cost of Rs. 2,000 for presentation to the Amir has been refused. On Saturday a note was received by Mr. Allen, Chairman, from Sir Louis Dane, Foreign Secretary to Government, stating that as the Amir desired his visit to be of a quiet and private nature, he did not wish for the presentation of an address from the Municipality. The intimation was at once forwarded to Messrs. Hamilton's, whose casket was accepted last Monday and who were engaged in engraving the address on a gold sheet.

PREPARATIONS AT LAHORE.

No Garden Party.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JANUARY 28.

The date of the Amir's arrival at Lahore has been changed, and instead of the 22nd of February, as previously announced, he will probably arrive about the 25th. Thus His Highness will be here after the Moharrum festival in Lahore is over.

The Anjuman-i-Islamia in Lahore has been informed through the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government that the Amir will not be able to attend the Garden party which was proposed to be given in his honour by the Punjab Mahommadans in the Lawrence Gardens, but will be glad to receive the Address of Welcome.

Lady and the Misses McMahon have arrived in advance of Sir Henry McMahon who, as permanent incumbent of the appointment of Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, will meet them here after he has conducted the Amir to the borders of British territory on the conclusion of His Highness the Amir's visit to India.

"BANDE MATARAM'S" REMARKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

The *Bande Mataram* in welcoming the Amir says: "We welcome the Amir in our midst as one of us. His visit has a special significance at a time when a new spirit is there to welcome oriental greatness in every shape and form, and when it is remembered that his actions and pronouncements have gone a great way towards knitting closer the two most important races in India. His sojourn comes to be nothing short of a providential dispensation. He does not come here as merely the guest of the British Government of India which according to Sir Lepel Griffin is inclined to range Afghanistan alongside the Feudatory Native States of India on the ground that the Amir is within the sphere of its political control although he neither admits a British Resident to his Court at Kabul nor does he permit a British Officer to pass into his country from India, but which actually pays him an annual subsidy of Rs. 180,000 which as Sir Thomas Holdrich truly remarks goes a long way towards maintaining his army in its present state of efficiency but also as the welcome guest of the Indian people. After tracing India's connection with Afghanistan in the days of the Mahabharata and describing the Graeco-Baktrian art, the paper significantly concludes: Let us hope this friendship between the two countries accentuated by the action of the Amir on the auspicious occasion of the Id, will continue for ever, whatever changes the present political positions may undergo."

BOMBAY ARRANGEMENTS.

Preparations are proceeding apace in Bombay for the reception of the Amir, and the sea of face at Chowpatti presents a pretty spectacle from a distance where rows of creamy white military tents, three hundred in number, are nestling under the lee of the hill. These will be occupied by His Highness Sirdars minor officials, a hospital, kitchen, and police with a small guard of twenty-five soldiers. The tents are new, and are supplied by the Bombay Arsenal. On the Marine Lines, near Church Gate Station, six hundred men of the 109th Regiment will be quartered, while the Prince of Wales's Own, the 26th Cavalry, from Poona, will be on the Cooperage, on the Football ground will be the Camp of Lieut-General Sir Archibald Hunter. This Camp will be pretty extensive for staff quarters, as a number of distinguished officials are coming out for the Royal Visit, and they will be housed, or tented, along with the Lieutenant-General.

As already stated in these columns, His Highness will be put up in the bungalow formerly belonging to Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy on Malabar Hill, where also a number of His Highness' Sirdars will also be housed, while other Sirdars and officials will be located in Rookji Modji's bungalow in Government House Road,

There is one alteration to the already published programme for the visit of the Sovereign of Afghanistan. His Highness was down to visit the factories and mills of the city on the 11th proximo, but at that date is a Hindu holiday, another date will have to be arranged.

A FAREWELL PARTY.

In Honor of Mr. D. C. Baillie.

A large Farewell Party was given to Mr. Duncan Colvin Baillie, Commissioner of Benares, at the Lat Masjid, Benares, by the Mahomedans of Benares on Saturday. Ten thousand Mahomedans were present on the occasion. An Address was read and presented to the Committee.

LORD LAMINGTON.

Starts for Bombay To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

H.E. Lord Lamington, the Governor of Bombay, and party leave Howrah by train by the Bengal and Nagpur Mail, at 2 p.m. on Tuesday. The departure will be public.

THE KINGSTON DISASTER.

Relief from Ceylon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JANUARY 28.

The Governor held a Jamaica Relief Fund meeting to-day, and announced that £1,000 have been collected up to date. An official list has now been opened.

On behalf of the Army Council inquiries are being made of landowners in the neighbourhood of Plymouth for the facilities which are necessary to carry into effect the proposal to hold siege operations on an extensive scale next August. The object of the manœuvres is to apply some of the lessons which the British Officers who were attached to the Japanese Army learned during the attack on Port Arthur and for this purpose Plymouth will be regarded as a typical modern fortress, the besieging force being drawn from the Aldershot Army Corps. The scheme provides (a Plymouth correspondent writes) for the use of Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry, and it is expected that the Navy will be asked to co-operate in the landing of a portion of the invading Army. From the nature of the inquries which have just been made by representatives of the Director of the Military Training, the permanent defences of the fortress of Plymouth will be supplemented by field redoubts, shelter trenches, and bomb-proof protection.

THE LADY MINTO FETE.

Opened by the Viceroy.

SPEECH BY HER EXCELLENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

The Minto Fete was opened this afternoon at 4 p.m. The grounds were crowded before the hour of opening. The Members of Committee &c, were accommodated with chairs arranged around the foot of octoroloney pillar. Their Excellencies arrived in State soon after 4 p.m. with Lord Lamington driving right up to the Monument the route being kept by blue-jakets from H. M. S. "Perseus." Lord Kitchener, Chief Justice, Members of Council &c., were on the platform.

At the opening of the Lady Minto Fete to-day Her Excellency the Countess of Minto said:—

"Your Excellency,—Before asking Your Excellency to declare this Fancy Fete open, I would like to make a few remarks concerning the objects for which it has been organised, and to thank those who have so nobly come to my assistance in this great undertaking. It is well known that many of the most deserving institutions are hampered by the want of means; the generous help of the public which is everywhere given freely to hospitals, nursing homes, and institutions for the alleviation of suffering, is unable to meet the ever increasing demands, and it is only by large public entertainments such as we are assembled to inaugurate to-day that adequate sums of money can be raised to helpless deserving objects. My hope is that the amount realized by this Fete may be sufficiently large to add many comforts to those lying ill in the various European and Indian hospitals in Calcutta and also to substantially assist the Calcutta and Indian Nursing Associations in their efforts to provide well-trained nurses both for hospital and private cases. The attempt to thank those who have assisted me in my task is a difficult one. Virtually all Calcutta has to be thanked, from the largest mercantile firms to the smallest, and members of all trades each in their way have generously subscribed either in money or in kind. The bazaar stalls have been splendidly stocked. Local ladies and gentlemen have come forward to assist by every means in their power while the monster "lucky bag" has been so skillfully handled that over 30,000 have already been disposed.

"The lighting of the ground, which I am sure those who will see it to night will agree, is superbly done and has been accomplished by that hard working body, the Lighting Committee. The grounds and garden testify to the work of the Committee in their charge whilst the Shannon river, the Galloping Horses and the Skating Rink are most generously put at our disposal by the proprietor of the Skating Rink who in every way has given the greatest possible assistance to the Fete.

"The Military tournament organised by a most efficient Military Committee has an extremely interesting programme of varied events which cannot fail to be immensely popular. Its work has been very heavy as the amount of training and rehearsal necessary for the production of so splendid a spectacle has of necessity extended over a prolonged period. My sincere thanks therefore are due to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men who have so generously given us their time and assistance.

"But to go into further detail would detain you too long and keep you away from the many pleasures already alluded to. So I will now briefly record my most grateful thanks to those who have organised the many remaining entertainments such as the Highland Gathering, the Flower Show, the Photographic Exhibition, the Dog Show, the Boxing tournament, the Cafe Chantant, the Great Telescope, the Doll Show, the first Motor Show held under the auspices of the Bengal Automobile Association and Princes Restaurant which has been arranged by the Dining Committee with the generous assistance of Messr. Kellner and Company. I must also mention the massed bands who will produce a splendid selection of music, the rehearsal of which has lasted over a considerable time and the services of the various other bands who are so kindly taking part in the Fete must also be acknowledged, although it would be impossible to enumerate by name every one who has come forward to give us their actual help and support. I cannot close these few remarks without expressing my deep indebtedness to the Joint Honorary Secretaries Colonel Crook-Lawless and Mr. Palmer who for months past have so freely given their best energies and the whole of their leisure, working out every detail of this great undertaking.

"Your Excellency, Your Highnessses, Ladies and Gentlemen, this Fete is in the cause of charity. I ask you to unite with me in making it an unqualified success. I will now ask your Excellency to declare the Fete ground open."

The Viceroy's Speech.

In opening the Minto Fete His Excellency the Viceroy said;—

"Your Excellency—I am very pleased to be here to-day to receive the address with which you have presented me on behalf of the Committee of the Minto Fete. I have listened with the greatest interest to all you have told me of its objects and its organisation and I hope that what you have said will quite dispel any belief which possibly may have at one time existed that the profits you hope to earn were to be devoted exclusively to the Indian Nursing Association; for much as I sympathise with the objects of that Association and deeply impressed as I am by the urgent need for available nursing throughout India, yet I hope that the hospitals and nursing associations of Calcutta will largely benefit by the efforts of your Excellency and those who have so energetically assisted you. I hope that His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan may be able to visit the Fete and that he may carry away with him pleasant recollections of the entertainments you have provided for the people of Calcutta. I am delighted to see that the blue jackets of H. M. S. "Perseus" are here to share with the army in assisting towards the success of the tournament and I am much looking forward to visiting the grounds and numerous shows upon which so much thought and labour have been expended. It is a great pleasure to me to be able to participate in to-day's ceremonies as it gives me an opportunity of associating myself with Lady Minto in expressing our gratitude to all who have devoted so much time and trouble to this great undertaking. It only remains now for the public to show by their patronage that they appreciate the unwearied and self-denying efforts of the organisers of the Fete and of a large band of workers who have carried out their ideas and that they are in full sympathy with its objects. May I congratulate Your Excellency very heartily on the successful issue of your exertions and upon the auspicious inauguration of the Fete which I now declare to be open."

At the conclusion of the opening ceremony the Viceroy and Lady Minto walked round the show inspecting the stalls and visiting the side-shows and the Military tournament which included tent pegging by a battery of the R. H. A., 19th Battery, R. F. A., first Dragoons and Calcutta Light Horse; trick riding, second Lancers circus, first Dragoons, and cyclist sham fight, second Calcutta Volunteers. The massed bands played at intervals. A game of the Football tournament was played at the same time the Gordons beating the Durhams by two goals to one. There will be an evening performance at 8 p.m. "Lucky Bag" tickets continue to be sold and it is estimated the sale will reach fifty thousand.

FLOWER SHOW AT THE FETE.

Lady Minto's Speech.

A splendid Flower Show has been organised in connection with the Fete in opening which her Excellency Lady Minto said:—

"Mr. Smallwood, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It gives me much pleasure to be present here to-day to open this Flower Show. I was privileged this morning to have a private view of the magnificent floral display and I am sure when you have been admitted into the conservatory, you will agree with me that we cannot praise Mr. Chatterjee's efforts too highly. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking him very sincerely for providing this great additional attraction to the Fete and for helping us so substantially in the cause of charity. I have now much pleasure in declaring this Flower Show open.

THE KATHIAWAR TRUST CASE.

Severe Censure from the Bench.

APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, JANUARY 28.

What is locally known as the Trust Case, several proceedings in which have achieved considerable notoriety in Kathiawar, has, after a hearing extending over some six months with intervals for other work, been decided by Mr. Rendall, the Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, who finds himself in substantial agreement with the general conclusions recorded in the Deputy Assistant, Political Agent of Halar, Mr. Antia's and dismisses the appeal filed by Haridas Vakhatchund Vora of the firm of Vakhatchund Karsonji which failed in October 1900 with liabilities of over two lakhs of rupees due to about 370 creditors.

Although enormous evidence was recorded it was deemed essential, in order to deal with certain extraordinary facts and allegations revealed in the argument before the Court, to call for additional evidence as regards the intention and understanding of the parties to the alleged Trust, prior to and up to the time of its execution, and the conduct of Haridas, the author of the alleged Trust, and other parties thereto, subsequent to its creation.

The individuals intimately connected with the Trust, as well as the real intention of the actual trustees, included some prominent members of the Kathiawar Bar and several other influential persons. The Court chiefly dealt with the fact, whether the alleged Trust was legally valid, and whether its legality existed and was operative; as it found the whole thing made so complicated by various legal devices and proceedings which appeared to be dishonest or fraudulent in the eye of the law, that for a general clearance of doubtful facts further evidence was called for, and this was tendered by Mr. A. R. Baxi a distinguished local Vakil and one of the Trustees, in response to the Court's determination for a thorough investigation.

The learned Judge, who has gone into the matter very minutely, comments on the conduct of Haridas, a partner of the firm and the author of the Trust and says that he continually avoided giving straightforward answers and that though he was a partner, after the insolvency of the firm he maintained that he was only a copartner and that there was not the least desire on his part to pay the creditors. The Judge also condemned the conduct of Ranishankar, a deceased Vakil who, as his tool, was instructed in making preferential and fraudulent payments, and characterised the several transactions as frauds upon the public. The Judge also held that the settlement with Kevalram Mavji Dave a local Pleader was only with a view to avoid the Trust being affected, and laid great stress on Kevalram's passing a false receipt stating that the money was received by him from the Bajana Darbar for some work to be done by him. In this connection was condemned the action of Motilal, then Deputy Assistant Political Agent of Jhallawad; Motiram, the District Accountant of Jhallawad; Jivanlal, a Pleader of Wadhwan; and Mohanlal, son of Jivanlal a Barrister, and then of Bajana Kamdar and above all of Kevalmal who passed the receipt which, the Judge said, was a gross and palpable fraud of which any gentleman ought to be ashamed. "Once more, therefore, I must, said the Judge, "express my extreme regret to find Barristers and Pleaders and even Agency Officials in responsible positions associating for such a mean perversion of truth by a device which is but little separated from forgery." "And yet," says the Judge, "such a transaction Haridas styles as strictly proper."

The Court holds that Mr. Baxi was justified in effecting a speedy retirement from the trusteeship, and he was allowed costs.

Under these circumstances the Appeal was dismissed with costs and the *Interim* Order withdrawn under Section 492 of the Civil Procedure Code.

ALLEGED HUMAN SACRIFICE.

No Direct Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JANUARY 28

A strange case of alleged human sacrifice was heard in the Sub Magistrates Court at Anantapur last week. A woman and a man were tried on a charge of having, with two others who have absconded, murdered a man as a human sacrifice for the gods to give better crops.

In the first accused's land on the evening of 21st August the first accused had arranged for making Poli divine worship, which is generally attended with some animal sacrifice, to secure better crops. A Brahmin wizard and his female disciple had been sent for and were at the first accused's field. First and second accused took deceased that evening to the field inviting him for Poli. This was seen by the deceased's wife and brother. The corpse of deceased was found the next day in the first accused's well.

The Magistrate in his judgment said that beyond the circumstances throwing suspicion on the accused there was no direct evidence connecting them with the offence and he accordingly discharged the accused.

SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY'S TOUR.

Reception by Indian Chiefs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 28.

Sir Arthur Lawley and Party, including Lord Wenlock, were hospitably entertained by the Young Rajah of Kollengode at Olavakode on Saturday, and by His Highness the Rajah of Cochin in the evening at Ernakalam.

In the course of the reply to the toast of their Excellencies' healths, Sir Arthur Lawley, that said for twelve years the Rajah had determined to play a great part in the great drama of Indian administration, and has played that part so as to earn the respect and admiration of the British Government, and gain the esteem and affection of his own people.

PRIZE DAY AT FREE MISSION GIRLS' SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

The annual prize distribution at the Free Church Mission Girls' School took place to-day. Sir Andrew Fraser was unable to be present but sent a letter in which he said it has become clear that education of women cannot proceed far, while confined to education in girls' schools. Efforts are therefore now being made to take up the work of education systematically in their own homes and Government has embarked on a scheme for training teachers to be employed for female education.

THE VICEROY TO VISIT COOCH BEHAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 28.

The party accompanying H. E. the Viceroy to H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's shooting camp in Kalabari jungles in the middle of February next will probably be her Excellency the Countess of Minto, Lady Eilen Elliot, Col. Hon. L. Dawnay, Colonel Crooke-Lawless, the Private and Military Secretaries and an A.-D.-C.

Lady Ampthill was safely delivered of a son on Saturday, in their new home, Milton Earnest Hall, near Bedford.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

THE SCIENCE CONGRESS.

Russian Fugitives at Melbourne.

A NAVAL SENSATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, JANUARY 12.

The Science Congress, which is now sitting in Adelaide, has brought many distinguished men from all parts of Australasia, and their presence has been recognized by the people as conferring an honor upon their city. Much of the work they have done has been of a severely technical character, but there have been sufficient popular elements in it to make the open meeting very attractive. The opportunity of seeing so many eminent individuals has in itself been eagerly welcomed, and the applications for tickets of membership have been sufficiently numerous to warrant Adelaide in regarding itself as an intellectual centre of some distinction. January is not always a very enjoyable month in this city, but on the present occasion the weather has behaved itself very well, and the bright, clear days and balmy nights which marked the opening periods of the Congress were such as to give a greator zest to life. The social part of the programme of the Congress proceedings has been of a character to ameliorate the severity of the brainwork which the learned visitors and their local confreres had set before them. There have been popular lectures brightened by pretty pictures, viceregal receptions, concerts, excursions to the hills, and other means of relaxation sandwiched artistically in between the heavier papers, and so weariness has been banished, while the scientists have returned with renewed vigor to their departmental duties. No doubt the botanists, geologists, and biologists found "tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones," which gave them pleasurable information even during their excursions, but as a rule it is found, that the man who can work well can play well, and the most learned of the scientific contingent seemed to enjoy themselves quite as much in the open air as in the lecture-room. Adelaide is proud of the fact that the Congress is being held in its midst, and everything possible has been done by the local executive to make their guests as happy and comfortable as possible during their stay here.

THE ABORIGINES.

The aborigines of Australia have of late years been attracting much more attention than was formerly given to them. The attention commanded by the valuable ethnological work done by Mr. F. J. Gillen and Professor Baldwin Spencer among the blacks of this State and the Northern Territory, no doubt had something to do with this change of attitude. Those two scientists have proved that the Australian native is by no means the ignorant and debased savage which it had formerly been the fashion to think him. He is neither without religion nor without arts, but is altogether a very interesting person when he is studied in primitive conditions, and in his favourite haunts. Dr. Klaatsch, a German scientist, who has within the last few months been pursuing investigations into aboriginal habits and customs in different parts of Australia, has emphasised the story told by Messrs. Gillen and Spencer. Indeed, he has lent a certain air of romance to the contemplation of the race by suggesting that it is one of the oldest in existence. Later still we have had Bishop Frodsham here interviewing the Premier concerning the care of the Northern Territory natives, and this week we have yet another advocate for justice to the Australian black man in Dr. Riley, the Anglican Bishop of Perth. He, too, is directing attention to the aboriginals in the far north where their condition is still an approximation to what it was before the white man had begun to introduce civilisation and its vices among them. There is no doubt that the treatment of the blacks in various parts of the continent has been of a kind to cause a blush of shame to mantle the face of him who speaks or writes of it. The errors and wickednesses of the past cannot be undone, but it is open to us to be more humane in the future, and that is what both Dr. Frodsham and Dr. Riley wish. Probably what the blacks would like best is to be left alone, but the missionary spirit of the churches declines to accept that solution of the problem. The next best thing from a worldly point of view, and undoubtedly the best from a spiritual point of view, is to give the aboriginals the benefit of Christianity, without any of the evils which so often accompany the pioneers of white settlement and white civilisation. Dr. Riley's prescription is a bishop and a staff of teachers. Dr. Frodsham advocates native territorial reservations, with the right to the blacks to do practically what they like within the limits of these areas, although of course Christian influences also enter into the latter prelate's scheme of regeneration

A NAVAL SENSATION.

A sensational incident is reported to have occurred during the stoppage as Fremantle of H.M.S. "Encounter," one of the Australian warships proceeding to the Naval Conference at Singapore. It is alleged that while the "Encounter" was in port Senior Lieutenant Chase Montague Foote was suspended in connection with certain irregularities which, it is stated, had been discovered in some trust funds of which he has charge. The matter, it is further stated, was brought under the notice of the commander of the cruiser, who immediately told Lieutenant Foote to consider himself under arrest, pending a court-martial to be held by the admirals taking part in the conference at Singapore. This occurred on Tuesday, and when the Encounter was ready for sea on the following day it was found that Lieutenant Foote was missing. The officer failing to put it an appearance up to the time of sailing, instructions were given for a war

upon the invention. The inventor was so satisfied with the nature of his invention that in the meantime he had destroyed his working models and plans so as to ensure the secrecy of the mechanism. Immediately after arrival of the Imperial agent in Melbourne, a fresh set of models were made and tested, and the visiting expert was entirely satisfied that an invention of vast national importance had been evolved. The next step was to guard the secret, and to this end no precautions were spared. In addition to the inventor and the Imperial agent, two other persons interested in the invention were instructed in every detail of its construction until each of them was able to recreate it, if necessary. Then every model and every scrap of written information was again burned. All four men are now on their way to London, each travelling, not only by different ships, but by different routes. In matters of such importance the British War authorities take no risks, and the chances of marine disaster are as far as possible minimised by distributing the bearers of the secret amongst as many separate ships. Their lives have been heavily insured, and at each port of call they will be guarded by agents of the Imperial Government with the same thoroughness that would be observed in the case of a monarch travelling abroad. The new war invention will be brought more directly under the notice of the Imperial defence authorities within the next few days. The syndicate supporting the inventor hope to have it stipulated that it shall be paid a minimum price of £1,000,000 for the invention, and, as the British Government has invited the inventor to lay his proposals fully before them, notwithstanding the amount asked for the exclusive rights, it is obvious that they have been considerably impressed by the information which has already been communicated to them respecting the invention.

RUSSIAN COUPLE IN MELBOURNE.

Captain Gabriel Essipoff and Madame Ouchakoff, who eloped together from St. Petersburg in May last, and have since been fleeing over land and sea, pursued by the lady's infuriated husband, General Ouchakoff, have sought refuge in Australia. The details of their flight and hurried movements from one place to another have already been published. The cables told how, on arrival at New York, they were informed that the general, thirsting for revenge, was already close on their tracks. They immediately transhipped to another steamer, and returned to Havre. Then they spent a few weeks in London, but their movements were constantly shadowed by spies. Eventually they left London in a motor-car, and from that time until the present they have escaped public notice. Now, however, the lovers are in Melbourne, and have been in straitened circumstances. Madame is described as of medium height and graceful, but hardly beautiful. She has fair hair, and rather heavy features, that are lit by large blue eyes. Her manner is charming and she speaks English excellently. Indeed, she is a linguist, who can converse in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, or English. Captain Essipoff is now in bad health, and is practically an invalid.

In a press interview on the 7th instant in Melbourne madame gave some interesting particulars of her career. She is 37 years of age, and has two sons, 14 and 13 respectively. Captain Essipoff is 32 years old, and was formerly a personal friend of General Ouchakoff.

The runaways had intended to go to Bombay, but changed their minds, and fixed upon coming to Australia in the Haversham Grange. They waited five days for that ship, and then news came that the vessel had been burnt at sea, so they booked by the Paparoa, bound for New Zealand. Here, too, they were traced, and they came on to Sydney and Melbourne. "Our troubles," said madame, "are not yet at an end. Our money is all done except £7. I have parted with everything that I can sell, and I have been assisted to send a cable message to my uncle in St. Petersburg, asking him to appeal to my mother on my behalf. I am entitled to £50,000 on the death of my mother, and I am prepared to relinquish all my right to that, providing my people will arrange a divorce, and allow me a small annuity, sufficient for the captain and myself to live on in Switzerland, when we marry.

"The captain is ill. He can do nothing. He is a soldier. He cannot speak or understand English, but I cannot leave him. I must stick to the man who has lost everything through me. He is sick and accustomed to a good life. He wants many comforts that cannot be provided for him owing to our want of money. We do not know what to do. We have even spoken of suicide. I cannot go home; I must stick to the captain. His small fortune is gone, his service is at an end, and he is a deserter. He is in delicate health, and has ruined himself for me."

This afternoon, madame states, she received £50 by cable from her mother, through the French consul. This has ended their present financial difficulties, and, concluded madame, "I can now get suitable medical treatment for the captain. As for myself, I want work—teaching, anything that I can do." Madame has arranged to lecture in Sidney.

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS IN LONDON.

At a special meeting of the Perth Chamber of Commerce, held on Tuesday morning, a letter was read from the hon. Secretary of the General Council of Chambers of Commerce or the Commonwealth, calling attention to the appointment in London of a Royal Commission to inquire into the disabilities under which Australian merchants suffer through the operation of certain clauses in bills of lading, and generally through the operations of the London shipping ring and the system of rebate commissions. The Commonwealth representative on the Commission is Captain Collins, late Secretary for Defence for Australia, and the president of the Council suggested that efforts should be made to get some other gentleman appointed to act with Captain Collins on the Commission to represent Australian interests, who would be more in touch with the actual requirements of merchants than is Captain Collins. The president of the council suggested that the matter should be brought under the notice of the Prime Minister, with the view of urging the adoption of the proposed additional appointment. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That fully recognising the need of the commercial interests of Australia being more adequately represented on the Royal Commission in London, this Chamber is fully in accord with the president's suggestion, and requests that the matter be immediately brought under the attention of the Prime Minister."

Rumours have been busily circulated about an impending trouble in the Ministry, and it has even been mooted that the Labour members will insist, as the price for their support upon the resignation of Sir John Forrest, owing to the hostility which he manifested towards them in the recent campaign. The Ministers, however, maintain that the reports about Cabinet troubles are entirely without foundation, and in well-informed circles the demands credited to the Labour Party are looked upon as meaningless.

A sensational discovery made at Mosman on Friday last came to light to-day. Two children playing beside a weatherboard cottage crawled under it and found a tin containing 11 sticks of dynamite and several pounds of blasting powder, with fuses attached, and a detonator, in position. The whole was wrapped in a sugar bag. The position of the bomb was such that if it had been exploded it would have completely destroyed the cottage and killed anyone who might have been in it. The owner is very reticent, but admits that he was threatened some time since.

The first raid on a gambling shop since the Gaming and Betting Act came into operation took place in Pitt street, Sydney, on Saturday afternoon, when Sub-Inspector Roche and a posse of police swooped down on a house where pakapu was known to be played. Nine Chinese were arrested, including two who will be charged with being the keeper and the banker respectively. An entrance was effected with difficulty, the doors being barricaded and held back, but no fight was shown once an entry was effected. About £20 and a number of pakapu implements were seized. A tremendous crowd congregated outside the premises, and blocked the traffic from Campbell street to Goulburn-street. The crowd must have numbered nearly 5,000. There was not the usual demonstration against the police.

Two death sentences were, at the meeting of the Executive Council to-day, commuted to penal servitude for life. One of the cases was that of Zariat Khan, an Afghan convicted of the murder of a fellow-countryman named Rahmatulla in the Lismore district. The other case was that of an elderly woman named Annie Batten, convicted of he murder of Annie O'Keefe by the performance an illegal operation.

A.

[* By wire to Perth, W. A.]

THE REDEMPTION OF LOVE.

(BY M. DE VERE.)

I think that to all earnest-minded people, the most heartrending, the most lamentable, grievous mistake our modern world makes, is the lightness, the vulgarity, the odium, with which that most powerful of all spiritual forces is treated, namely Love! For, lower a nation's ideal of love, and you lower the whole race, both individually and collectively! To anyone who believes in the spirituality, the greatness, the perfectness of love, a great responsibility is laid; for with them, to marry for aught but love, to give less than their best for the best, is sin. The greater our knowledge, the greater our recognition of spiritualities, the greater our responsibility, and our culpableness when we stoop. The trend of the public mind to-day regarding the subject, shows itself very plainly in our theatres, our music halls, even by the conversation at our ordinary social gatherings; it is a vulgar age and all sacred things have become vulgarized in consequence! And so many individuals seem incapable of a truly great, unselfish love, and therefore condem it, as visionary and impossible. For love, romantic love that is to say, requires a certain amount of character, of cultivation, of refinement of temperament, in its possession. "It is an evolution found only in the highest type, and its great end the gradual perfectionment of the human race!" And yet, many would have it that there is no such thing as love, that romantic love is merely a madness, a temporary fever of the senses, a transitory emotion. Undoubtedly, love has many counterfeits, many imitations, many shams. But a great, strong passion of love, is as abiding, is as steadfast, is as fundamental as life itself. The Perfectionment of the Human Race! Do you realise how stupendous the words are? Do you realise your ignorance, your vaunted self-complacency, that would blaspheme, would stifle, the purest instinct, the greatest power for goodness and for greatness in the world? Are you not ashamed of your vulgar inuendos, your trivial contempt for what you are pleased to term "une grande passion," when for yourselves you are incapable of rising to such a height of self-abnegation? Your own minds are so unclean, so priggish, so pharasaical, that you cannot look at things squarely, naturally, sincerely. It is hateful, degrading, contaminating, the vulgarity, the sordidness, the triviality of some natures!

"To the pure everything is pure."—No truer words were ever written, or more purposely misunderstood by the generality of men and women! Marriage, love, are they not the subjects used for the lightest jests, till all the glamour and all the sacredness of their beauty is robbed of its bloom? Have not all the greatest writers, the greatest idealists, the grandest characters recognised its paramount importance, its sublime achievements, its far-reaching ennobling influence? The heart that shuts out love, bringeth its own retribution, in that it loses for ever the highest things and the best that life can give. For of all the qualities with which man is endowed, love is undoubtedly the greatest, it is the most important factor in life and its most cherished possession. Yet, is it not often the one most misunderstood, the most misused, the most scoffed at,—and why? Because we will not recognise its spirituality and its selflessness, do not understand its real nature; for love is the soul's own product, and its source and donor the infinite love, even God Himself! Without love the world would be like a barren desert, bereft of all beauty, all joy and all knowledge; for it is the key that unlocks all mysteries, and reveals all that is noblest and happiest in life.

Is there anything in the world grander than love at its greatest? Not the love born of passion only, or of fancy, but the love born of knowledge, of kinship of soul, of perfect confidence, and of absolute unselfishness. For to the chosen few, love greatly given is also greatly returned, and life has no better to offer you than that, no grander gift, no greater happiness! There must be spirituality on both sides, for it one loves fully and the other lacks, the completion of the whole is spoilt. The majority of happy marriages, even where love has been the factor, are few—and why? Because we ask too much! We seek, unconsciously it may be, the infinite ideal of love, and imagine that one person can respond to that demand; it is our finite nature seeking its completement and fulfillment in the Eternal. No one human being can satisfy all the requirements of our nature, God alone can do so; even our best beloved fails to understand us at times and we him. There must be give and take, and a great capacity for forgiveness and for forbearance in all our relations with one another. We are so prone to misjudge, to misunderstand, to sacrifice the greater for the lesser, to lose the spiritual in the material; for we are limited even in our love, and the soul's expression and satisfaction can only be reached through humility and pain and the finding of God.

It is impossible for the best and happiest love to be absolutely perfect, for until we ourselves have put off the weaknesses of humanity, and attained perfection, we cannot realise it in other things. Everything in this world is limited, but who ever reaches even to the borders of those limitations; and if we would know love in its full perfection, in its overwhelming intensity, we must meet it reverently, gratefully, humbly, give up ourselves in absolute surrender to its teaching, and be prepared to suffer all things in its cause. Remembering always that only as its centre and its strength is from God, can we hope it to surmount the material realities! Women were the instigators, the moving factors in the evolution of romantic love from natural love, and by women shall its redemption be obtained. In their hands lies the power to raise it to heights yet unscaled, and from the depths where it now lies submerged by the vulgarity of a money-grubbing, materialistic, egotistical age! The equality of the sexes, the mutuality of selection, the triumph of woman, the redemption of love, thus shall the new arise from without the old, in all the glory of their new birth; from the century, the nations, the individuals that have evolved them, gradually, slowly, through the long years of social growth and individual culture! Till perfected, triumphant, majestic, the ideal becomes reality and a yet greater ideal urges mankind, humanity, on to more strenuous, grander endeavour. Now-a-days it is considered plebian, it is bourgeois, it is middle class, to love your husband, to cherish your children, to be domesticated. Excitement, admiration, amusement, these things you say are greater than they! Oh, you toilers after pleasure, you worshippers of Mammon, how you are to be pitied, to be commiserated! You barter the substance of life for the shadow, sacrifice the greater to obtain the lesser, thereby becoming yourselves the losers.

But what of those wise old ones, who in their own cynical indifference, their own vulgar materialism, stifle by sneer, by contemptuous laughter, by vulgar jokes, by malicious intent, by unkind ridicule, the true idealism of young and ardent natures, making them mercenary, worldly, vulgarized. Scandal, gossip, uncharitableness—how much are these responsible for? The low vulgarity of a nature that sees a mean motive, in a pure action, that trifles with the sacred things of life, with its neighbour's feelings, with its neighbour's convictions. We, out of our foolishness, have created that absurd antagonism of sex; we make our boys and girls self-conscious when they are together, by our own ridiculous ideas, by our misconprehension of the nature of things by our mistaken upbringing where they are concerned!

How much wiser are our friends over the Atlantic, who educate the two together, thereby killing that fatal miscomprehension of each other, the prudishness, the self-consciousness of sex! Bring them upon an absolute equality—the boy taught chivalry, the girl taught graciousness, as they are over there, and there will be none of that lack of courtesy and antagonism we see amongst ourselves to-day!

But it will produce that comradeship, that understanding, that sympathy, that forbearance so necessary in after-life for the foundation of a happy marriage, in that it makes men and women not only lovers, but friend, comrades, and therefore helpmates to each other! And knowing all this, dare we wilfully shut our eyes to this the deepest essential of life, and pretend there is no such thing, or else that it is unimportant.

Marriages of convenience, of arrangement, are despicable beyond words, are a relic of barbarism! Without love there should never be marriage, and where there is, all possible objection should be removed. Marriage is not a transaction, it is the most sacred relationship of life and, treated thus, should be the greatest promoter of human happiness, the greatest factor for good. How much are the morbid unhealthiness of some novels responsible for the lowering of this ideal in the minds of the youth of our country? How much are we to blame when we treat as a triviality the deepest necessity of humanity? When shall we awake to our folly, to our shortsightedness, to our responsibility? We have vulgarized, contaminated so completely everything connected with love and marriage; criticise so unkindly any attachment, cast odium on any friendship however pure, that the redemption of love has become indeed a difficult matter, though not by any means an impossible one: To the truly great of heart I appeal; purity of motive, purity of mind these shall prevail. Arise! Cast off the old mistaken notions! Courage! Strength! and seize the new force! Back the blight of odium, of calumny, of contempt, oh men and women of England! Be strong enough to be free, to be individual, to be yourselves, above fear of scorn, of reproach, of miscomprehension. Show forth the grandeur of love, live it in your life, reveal it in your actions; let no base thought assail you, no malice overtake you, no uncharitableness constrain you!

"Blessed are the pure heart for they shall see God"—

They shall see His wonders, they shall learn His meaning, and thus face to face! For God, is love and all love is of God, our humanity perfected, blessed, sanctioned, redeemed!

A Dehra-Rajpore tramway and an Inter-Dehra telephone exchange are two proposals submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

TRIAL OF PRIVATE KEANE.

Adjourned to Wednesday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 28.

Private Keane of the Connaught Rangers was today charged before the Cantenement Magistrate with doing a rash and negligent act and thereby causing the death of Pte. McDonnell of his Company.

Captain McGill, R. A. M. C., gave technical evidence as to deceased's injuries and added that in his opinion death was due to hemmorrhage caused by the fracture of the right temple bone. He did not think the fall from the bed on to the floor would have caused such injuries, but a blow from a strong man might have caused it.

Pte. Cortin said he saw Keane strike McDonnell with his list on the jaw and McDonnell fell between a bedstead and a box. After 20 minutes McDonnell got up from his hitherto unconscious state, took off his shirt and offered to fight Keane, but Keane refused. McDonnell then went to bed and rolled over on to the floor a second time. A few hours later he was found dead in his bed. In answer to the Magistrate the witness declared that Privates Lloyd, Hanns and Doyle were present when Keane was seen to strike McDonnell. These witnesses, however, denied having witnessed anything of the sort or of having seen Keane strike the deceased. The accused admitted having had an argument with the deceased about the Militia but denied having struck him. He could not explain why Cortin had told the Court that he had seen him strike McDonnel.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Wednesday.

NEW COLONIAL SECRETARY FOR CEYLON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JANUARY 28.

Mr. F. H. May, the Colonial Secretary at Honkong, has been appointed Colonial Secretary in Ceylon, and arrives here in March.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. G H Garrad and C W Mason are appointed to be Supernumerary Agriculturist and Supernumerary Entomologist respectively in the Imperial Dept of Agriculture, with effect from the 20th December.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A G Barr is posted as Asst Accountant Genl and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bombay, with effect from the 10th of January.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

Mr R J Blaikie, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Dept, Secunderabad Division, has been granted an extension of furlough for 9 months.

Lieut R Prince, 123rd Outram's Rifles, is appointed to the Military Accounts Dept on probation, with effect from the 3rd January.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr H N Hutchinson, ICS, officiating Postmaster Genl of the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 31st Dec on the retirement of Mr F Whymper.

Mr J W K McCrea, 4th Asst Director-Genl of the Post Office of India, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 3 days with furlough out of India on medical certificate for 7 months and 27 days in continuation with effect from the 15th January.

With effect from the same date Mr W Chard, Supt of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as 4th Asst Director-Genl of the Post Office of India during the absence on leave of Mr J W K McCrea, or until further orders

TELEGRAPH ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and reversions in the superior establishment of the Indian Telegraph Dept:—Mr C Goodall, Mr S Babington, Mr C Goodall, Mr C de V Babington, and Mr J G Morgan, to be Supt 2nd grade; Mr C Goodall, to be Supt 2nd grade, officiating and Mr J G Morgan, to be Asst Supt 1st grade.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr A E Boyd is appointed an Asst Collr, Class IV, in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 25th Jan and is posted to Bombay.

Mr W W Nind is appointed a Probationer in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 28th January and is posted to Burma.

Mr C R Watkins, is appointed a Ptobationer in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 27th May and is posted to Madras.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W G Newton, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Burma, is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service of Govt with effect from the 15th February.

Lieut Col R S Maclagan, R E, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending engineer, with effect from the 26th December.

Mr R W Murphy, covenanted temporary Engineer, employed in the Public Works Department, Bombay, is appointed to the permanent Engineer Establishment of that Province, as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers have been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut E J C Hordern, RIM, (p.a.) for 4 months and Sub-Lieut H Gwyn, RIM, (m.c.) for 18 days.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr B P Milsom, Exec Eng, 1st grade, State Railways (on leave), is permitted to retire from the service of Govt with effect from the 23rd January.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	2	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	7
E Mazgaon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	11
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water-Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total	7	7	113
Total plague deaths to date	134,404		
Same date last year	14	10	121

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 19th January.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the period
Approximate earnings for week ending 19th Jan 07—	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	3,74,250	9,50,685	5,709	13,30,644
I M R system	1,20,923	1,93,200	841	3,15,064
A D C Ry	21,694	22,355	41	44,090
Total	5,16,877	11,66,330	6,591	16,89,798
Actuals for corresponding week ending 20th Jan'06—				
G I P R Section	2,47,723	10,67,912	4,334	13,19,979
I M R system	80,938	1,43,341	635	2,24,914
A D C Ry	7,324	13,570	880	21,763
Total	3,35,985	12,24,832	5,849	15,66,676
Increase (+) or Decrease (−) G I P R	+ 1,26,527	− 1,17,227	+ 1,375	= 10,665
I M R	+ 39,985	+ 49,949	+ 206	= 90,150
A D C Ry	+ 14,370	+ 8,776	− 839	+ 22,307

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

SPORTING NOTES.

There is not much to be said about the racing last Saturday, but there are two notes I should like to make, firstly in the big horse race, the Epsom Plate, I originally voted for Baritone though admitted doubting his ability to stand a mile with his gaming leg and put Freelance down as the dangerous one. As a matter of fact Baritone cut it when the crucial moment came, and, I think, a rest would do him no harm though, had he given hopes of beating Freelance, he could have been very much nearer; Fisher, however, was wise to ease him. Freelance is more his old self as I thought, and though the wire reached Hoyt too late to get him down for the light weight, Dhondi rode a very sound race. Secondly, the bumping I mentioned last week between Squire and Rackhan must have affected the former more than was supposed as, this time, at a very small change of weights, he beat Caroon after a fine race between the two and Rajput, though Caroon, I think, is more likely to improve than either of the other two.

The death is reported of that fast young pony, Dublin, who so early made his mark as a flier. His flying starts in Poona will be well remembered, though it was always a puzzle to me why, like Vedas, he was sent over distances so palpably beyond him. He used to literally spread-eagle his field for half a mile or so but then, to the chagrin of his backers, buckled in when anything got near. When Precious made such a bad start of him it was the clearest example of 'class tells' I have ever seen.

Lailan is his father" was the expression used by Great Shot's trainer when asked about this fine-looking grey, and by that I was asked to believe the former could lose him. Great Shot's convincing win on Saturday therefore did me no financial good, but it has borne out my opinion that, running pig fat at his first appearance, there is something beyond the ordinary in the pony, and we shall see it!

Except for the sporting little show we had in private last Thursday, there is nothing in the boxing line in Bombay; but, I am told, Newman is to be in Bombay in Race week, who he will fight or whether anything in that line will take place is as yet uncertain, but if anything is to be done it is about time to commence paving the way. I am still waiting to hear if Kelly, Smith or Henry are anxious to take advantage of a good opportunity to settle the Heavy-Weight question.

Things are quiet in Calcutta and I am told it is a lull before the storm. The Minto Fete tournament will of course be the storm, and interest centres on how Fisher will come out of it. It was he on whom Newman drew the colour line for the Middle-Weight Championship of the Ditch. They are surely not going to encourage such a thing in this country, and when Fisher challenges again after the Tournament, it will be interesting to see what those who have charge of affairs will do.

Entries are thus early open for the Western India Tennis Challenge Cup meeting in the middle of March. This is always a popular affair and with Cheetham Reed, Barraclough and other good players still in Bombay we should again see some good games in both single and doubles, and let us hope some up-country members will also figure.

To-morrow (Tuesday) night, I hear, has been fixed for the final of the Billiard handicap at Pyrke's. This, as the others, has proved another success and some close games have been seen. As soon as this is over, the European Amateur Championship will be discussed when the winner of the qualifying rounds will have to meet the holder, Pyrke himself. The games are 500 up and the prize a very fine silver cup, which has to be won three times to be perpetual, as well as a gold Badge.

So the inevitable has happened and the World's Boxing Championship is to be held in America! One might have guessed it and this is nothing but a rap in the eye for poor old England. How could one expect otherwise, however, when one looks at the case fairly. The National Sporting Club, the head quarters of the Noble Art, comes forward with the magnificent offer of a £600 Purse—six hundred pounds! Oh to dream of it when a comparative 'fresher', Kid Herman, gets 8,000 dollars for the losing end of a 20,000 dols. Purse in a match nowhere approaching the importance of an International affair. Harry Jacobs of Wonderland makes London gasp by dangling a prize of £100 more than that offered by the N. S. C., yet in America they will probably tack an extra on to the end and chance it! No, the Mother Country will have to do something better than that before she can expect to foster a World's Championship.

I have heard from F. Carney and A. Paris, the two young sportsmen who started from the Bunder last Monday for a trudge round the world, and they are making good progress. The former's singing and the latter tinkling on the piano' provide a nice, honest way of repaying in a measure those who give them a helping hand; they deserve success.

REX.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Motor-Boat Races.

A Handicap Sweepstakes for Motor-Boat will be held on Friday the 1st of February, Entrance Rs. 5. Time will be given at the start. Entries by 12 noon on Thursday to be accompanied by details of Length, Horsepower, and makes speed to Hon. Sec. Sig Cee. Course from Committee Vessel round Sunk Rock, round Middle Ground Buoy round Committee Vessel leaving all marks to port except at finish when Committee Vessel will be left to starboard. Twice round, Length 9-6 miles, First Boat start 4-45 p.m.

Handicap will be given at the start.

SPORT AT SECUNDERABAD.

The Minister's Cricket Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

26th January.

The Royal Fusiliers Regimental team and the combined team of the 76th Punjabis and 96th Berar Infantry, captained by Captain Frederick, Royal Fusiliers, and Colonel Macdonald, 96th Berar Infantry, respectively, played the first inninags in the final match to-day on the Secunderabad Gymkhana Ground. The combined team won the spin of the coin, and decided to go to the wickets first, Lieutenant Rollo was in good form again and played excellent cricket, going in after the fall of the first wicket, he compiled 99, not out. It was rather unfortunate for him that his colleague, Lieutenant Reynolds, who played a steady game, was bowled for 29, otherwise Lieutenant Rello might have beaten his record of 142, not out, in the match against the Manchesters. The fielding of the Fusiliers was warmly praised by the spectators, it being remarkably good.

Colonel Stanton and the Officers of the Royal Fusiliers were "At Home" in the Gymkhana Pavilion to their friends in the afternoon, and the Band of the Regiment was present and played a programme of music at intervals. There was a large number of ladies present, also Officers from the variour corps in Garrison, including General E. O. F. Hamilton, Commanding the Secunderabad Infantry Brigade.

By mutual consent of the captains of teams stumps were drawn at 5-30 p.m. The following are the results of the combined teams first innings in which they made 183 runs. The Royal Fusiliers went to the wickets for their first innings about 3 p.m. and scored 193 runs, with 5 wickets to fall. Play will be resumed on Monday:—

COMBINED TEAM.

FIRST INNINGS.

	Runs.
Col. Macdonald, c Eade, b Frederick	4
Major Dewing, c Casey, b Frederick	10
Lieut. Rollo, not out	99
Lieut. Spence, b Hewitt	7
Major Adye, c Hewitt, b Frederick	3
Capt. Foster, b Botes	9
Lieut. Minnikew, b Casey	3
Major Lane, b Casey	3
Lieut. Dawson, b Bates	3
Major Sillery, c Eade, b Hewitt	2
Lieut. Reynolds, b Frederick	29
Byes	2
Leg Byes	9
Total	183

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Runs	Wickets	Overs	Maidens	Bowled
Frederick	43	4	19·3	4	1
Hewitt	79	2	21	2	2
Casey	24	2	7	1	2
Bates	26		9	2	2
Extras	11	...	...	...	...

THE "LAVER" CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Tournament for this Cup will commence on the 1st of March, and be continued on the 4th and following days. All the matches will be played on the ground of the (Q. O.) Sapers and Miners. The holders of the Cup for the last two years are the Lincolnshire Regimental team, and should they win it this year it becomes their property, but it appears the local teams mean real business, and hope to keep it in Secunderabad. General Hamilton has signified his intention of being present and presenting the Cup to the winning team. At least 8 entries are expected. The Committee consists of Major Dewing, 76th Punjabis, as President, with Mr. F. C. Crawford, Lieutenant R. G. Browne, Manchester Regiment, Mr. S. Laver, and Lieutenant C. C. M. Plumer, 61st Pioneer, as Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY 8TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

Entries closed at 6 p. m. on Monday January 28.

The February Plate—Distance 6 furlong.

Mr Merelithis bl mn m Bhony
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b mn g Admiral Crichton
Aga S Shah's br mn m Shetover
Messrs M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's b e m Fremercio
Honble A Hill Trevor,
Messrs MGooculdass and A Nanjee's b mn m Balayeuse
Mr R R S br mn g Killua
Mr R R S bl mn g Comeback 14 2
Mr R R S bl mn m Posco
Mr Keleo's b mn g Royalist
Mr Rehe's b mn g Harpest
Mr John Morris' br mn g Vosalist
Mr P S Avasia's ch g Presbyterian
Mr P S Avasia's b mn g Dormant

The Andheri Plate—Distance 9 furlongs

Mr A M Bushari's b h Panaia II 13 2 aged
Aga S Shah's ch h h Ajax aged
Mr Syed Rasheed's eh a h Shah aged
Major Leslie's g a h Let Go 6 years
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 14 0
Mr Jawad Mahomed's g a h Witness II 12 3 3/4
Messrs Meyer and Green's b a h Bandit II 14 0
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo aged
Mr R R S g a h Precious aged
Mr R R S g a h Vasco 14 0
Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman 13 2 2/4
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Egypt aged
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hampstead aged
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hapstead (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Red 14-0
Mr Khalil Dooreen ch a h Makbool aged
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Wait-a-While 6 years

The Beyenner's Consolation Plate—Distance 1/2 mile.

Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Rashkan 13 3 1/2
Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Lucky Shot 13 2 1/2
Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Toy 13 2
Aga Mirza Ahmed and S A Wahed's b a h Elector 13 3 3/4
Mr S A Wahed's eh a h Yatom 13 2 1/4
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne 13 2 1/2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Angler 13 2 3/4
Mr Nassar Abdoolas g a h Adhan 13 2 3/4
Mr Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Shahib 13 2 1/2
Mr Hajee Ally Shahaz's g a h Shanwar 13 2 3/4
Mr A E Ready money's b a h Mudlool 12 2 1/2
Mr Ahmed Abdoola's b a h Magna Charta 12 3 1/2
Mr G A S Mahomed A A Saif's b a h Bettyne 12 1 1/2
Mr A M Amier's and L K Kapadia's ch a h Royal ned 13 3

The Velar Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr A M Bushari's b h Bourbon 13 3
Mr D Ranchordas ch a h Muzeade 13 1 3/4
Aga Farrukh Shahs g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 1/2
Mr Naje Syed Rasheed's ch a g Saloon 13 2 8 4
Mess M Gooculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 13 3
Mr Hajee Ally Shahaz g a h Shanwar 13 2 3/4
Mr S N Mahomed's g a h Darby 13 2 1/2
Mr Vaid's g a h Zarriff 13 3 1 2
Mr Arten A Essayees's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1/2
Mr Alex A Essaye's b a h Creditor 13 2 1/2
Mr R R S' b a h Semitar 13 2 1/2
Mr R H S b a h Rose 13 3
Mr R R S's ch a h Mint 13 3
Mr Kilso's b a h Hermit 13 3
Mr Kilso's g a h Young Gazelle 13 2
Mr N R Tervadikers ch a h Plassey 13 2
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1/2
Mr Ah bin Talib's g a h Dhaman 13 2
Mr P B Avasur's bl a h Sabeg 13 2 3/4
Colonel Abud's b a h Musket 13 2 1/4
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Ganebo 13 2 3/4

CECIL GRAY
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 28 January, 1907.

CRICKET.

Past vs. Present Elphinstonians.

The annual cricket match between the past and the present Students of the Elphinstone High School, will be played on Friday at 2-30 p. m. on the school ground:—

The following are players:—Past Students: H. D. Kanga (Captain), Darab, D. Kanga, N. G. Prabhakar, M. V. Metha, H. N. Saher, J. B. Jessawala D. K Telang, R. D. Kenawala, J. P. Kentinwala, M. M. Goradia, D. N. Merchant, S. N. Vijaykar.

Present Students.—J. B. Madon, J. H.Madon, S. M. Surveyor, B. R. Waskar. M. R. Adenwala, P. R. Pochkhanawala, J. B. Choubal, R. S. Dabholkar, B. S. Patel, R. E. Cooper, R. D. Vijaykar, S. P Dick.

Umpires,—R. E. Mody, and A. B. Irani.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Commences on the 27th April.

HANDSOME PRIZES PROMISED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, JANUARY 28.

The Poona Boxing Tournament takes place on the 22nd of April and will close on the 27th idem. The Programme includes the Heavy Weight championship of India for a Medal in addition to a handsome Cup and a substantial purse.

The other conditions are the same as in previous years.

MADRAS ANNUAL REGATTA.

Prizes Distributed by Lady Benson.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 28.

The Mrdras Boat Club held its Annual Regetta on Saturday afternoon on the Adyar River. In the final services of fours the Merchants beat the Volunteers after a good race.

Mr. F. H. Wilson won the Senior Sculls easily, for the seventh year in succession.

Mr. F. L. Coles won the Junior Sculls.

Messrs. E. S. Lloyd and F. H. Wilson won the Senior Pair oars.

Lady Benson distributed the prizes.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding, when further consideration was given to the details of the Budget Estimates.

BICYCLES AND MUNICIPAL TAX.

Mr. Joseph Baptista, in accordance with notice given moved, that the President be requested to ask the Government to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, so as to exempt bicyles from the tax on vehicles.

Mr. Baptista, in support of his proposition contended that a bycycle was not a luxury as a carriage or a motor-car, but it was a very useful and economical means of locomotion, largely used by the poorer classes. Bicyles never damaged roads. Nowhere in the British Empire was ever a cycle taxed, and the speaker could not understand why it should be taxed in Bombay, while a bicycle was also used for physical exercise. Besides, people evaded paying the tax and the Municipal authorities were greatly handicapped in collecting it.

Mr. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the proposition.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit opposed the proposition. His contention was, that it was not within the province of the Corporation to support instruments of physical exercises. They might as well exempt motor-cars and vehicles from the tax, on the ground, that they were to a certain extent instruments of physical exercise. It was not fair that because people evaded paying the tax, it should be done away with. It was the Corporation to provide for an efficient department to see that the tax was proper

THE LADIES' CORNER.

AN ERA OF PERFUMERY.

THE art of the perfumer is very ancient and as widespread as humanity, and the industry of scent-making has gradually progressed until to-day it may be said we live in an era of perfumary. Never were perfumes so fashionable, so desirable, so much the vogue, and almost every woman from one endjof the country to the other uses scent of some sort. There was a time, and it was not so very long ago, when the adopting of a special perfume was regarded as a great extravagance, a thing not to be taken into account save by the very few to whom money was of no consequence, who despatched their special recipe to the perfumer for their own particular scent to be made up regardless of cost. This old order of having one particular perfume and on all occasions confining the choice to that is changed, for the present is the season of multiplicity of sweetness, in which the charm with each succeeding day is variety. It is also distinctly understood that more than ever delicacy of suggestion in perfumes is the aim rather than for the strong predominance of any particular one. Every article of attire of the fashionable woman is delicately scented. The outer garments are being hung on silk-covered and faintly scented hangers. Tiny sachets are attached to blouses, and artificial roses for evening wear have diminutive sachets beneath the heart of each flower. The coiffure, after having been carefully dressed, is treated to a general light passing over with a velvet pad, heavily scented, that leaves a delicious, lingering aroma over the hair. Even the rolls on which veils are stretched and put away are scented. In the bed-room and the boudoir the cushions are being scented. At the same time they must be done most delicately, for it must be remembered that nothing is more detestable than an over-scented person or apartment.

COSTUMES FOR YOUNG MATRONS.

one of the latest Parisian ideas is the smart cape, with muff to match, for young matrons, writes a lady correspondent in Paris. I have seen it carried out in various material and forms, and aways the ensemble is entirely desirable. Of course, this is really the day of capes—long and short—but the dainty garment I have now in my mind is such a glorified sort of shoulder cover that the ordinary word "cape" seems hardly to describe it. A lovely "set" was composed of silver-grey mirror velvet, chinchilla fur, and braid trimmings which matched exactly the velvet. The cape was a little more than elbow-length, and was arranged to fall off the shoulders in an apparently careless fashion. It was composed of the velvet, richly trimmed with braidings and bordered all round with chinchilla. In front there were four very large braid ornaments, with cords and tassels which fell low over the dress. The muff to match was quite enormous, and made in the square, "Granny" style. It was also composed of velvet, enriched with braidings and bordered with fur. On the outer side there were braid ornaments to match those on the cape, and the linings of both muff and cape were composed of palest blue taffetas and pleated chiffon. I have rarely seen such an effective "set," and it was intended to be worn over a perfectly-plain cloth costume with an immense cloche hat of black silk beaver, loaded with black feathers.

GANGES BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

Trades Association's Views.

THE third public meeting of the Ganges Bridge Commission was held on Wednesday in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce when Mr. Harris of Messrs. T. E. Thomson and Co., gave evidence on behalf of the Calcutta Trades Association. The members present were Mr. G. Moyle, M.I.C.E., President, Mr. F. G. Dumayne, the Hon. Mr. W. A. Inglis, Mr. Radha Raman Kar, Mr. Norman McLeod, Major Shelley and Mr. J. H. Lovell, Secretary.

Mr. Harris stated that he had some notes with him which represented the views of Calcutta Trades Association and incidentally his own in which the Association concurred, which, at the request of the President, Mr. Harris read.

The note was as follows:—In the first place the Calcutta Trades Association are in accord with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as to the urgent necessity for a bridge across the Ganges in order to connect the E. B. S. R. at Damukdia with the feeder lines of the northern side of the river. Secondly, the Association are of opinion that the most suitable site for the erection of a bridge would be at Sara. Thirdly, that a bridge at Sara would entail only one transhipment, and with the improved facilities available for handling goods, both proceeding up and coming down, there would be a very large saving in the damage to goods being transhipped. Fourthly, the most satisfactory plan which suggests itself however would be the re-construction of the present metre gauge system of feeder lines on the northern side of the river into broad gauge. Were this brought about, direct communication from Calcutta to points on the northern section lying between Sara and Siliguri and on the Santihar and Parbatipur branches would be obtained by the adoption of this plan, and mitigate very largely the unsatisfactory state of affairs at present prevailing in the loss of goods and damage sustained thereto by transhipment at Damukdia and Sara. Fifthly, under existing circumstances it has been stated that fully 50 per cent. of the claims paid by the Eastern Bengal State Railway arise through loss and damage at the Damukdia-Sara transhipment, while not the least important feature is the vexatious delays which also obtain. A glance at the notices issued some months past by the Eastern Bengal State Railway will disclose the restrictions in respect to booking which that railway have found needful to impose in order to deal with the congested state of affairs which has prevailed at Damukdia. To people engaged in trade in Calcutta the recent acute stage arrived at in respect to the jam of traffic was most unsatisfactory. Sixthly, on the assumption that a bridge across the Ganges establishing through communication to Northern Bengal on the broad gauge system is desirable, it would appear that Damukdia and Sara represent topographically the best site. Sara in relation to Calcutta is the nearest point where railway communication could be linked up as serving Eastern Bengal and Assam and Northern Bengal; these districts represent the tea and jute industries. Seventhly, the recommendation by the Railway Board for the construction of a bridge at Rampur Boalia and the linking up of the existing metre gauge systems on the northern side of the river to a double metre gauge line running into Calcutta would in the absence of expert opinion to the contrary appear undesirable both at Sealdah and the Docks. Another feature which appears to be against the proposal for a metre gauge line into Calcutta is the Jute Mills lying on the left bank of the Hooghly between Sealdah and Nathatti. These are at present served with broad gauge sidings from the Eastern Bengal State Railway which would still be essential for the carriage of coal and other stores even were a metre gauge siding added.

If the bringing of the metre gauge into Calcutta was a feasible plan and goods would not require to be transhipped, he had nothing to urge against the scheme. He would prefer the broad gauge with one transhipment at the sava site in preference to the metre gauge being brought into Calcutta. They sent all their goods from the Eastern Bengal State Railway. There were such a variety of goods that in some cases there would be risk in handling them while transhipping from the broad gauge to the metre gauge in the same shed. They would not get any advantage if the Bengal and North Western Railway were brought into Calcutta from the bridge by broad gauge, a transfer being made at the Ganges and a transhipment station being provided. The bulk of the trade in which he was concerned was carried across Sara and he therefore preferred a bridge at that site. In the event of a bridge being built at any other site he preferred to have his transhipment done beyond Sara even in the event of the metre gauge conversion not being carried through. If the same rates were charged in the event of a bridge being built elsewhere than Sara it would not make very much difference except that having the bridge at Sara was in a more direct line. If he was told that the consersion of the metre gauge line was outside practical politics, even then he would not be inclined to advocate the metre gauge being brought into Calcutta. He was aware that the conversion of the metre gauge would entail an enormous outlay and that the Government of India's finances were not unlimited, but he was aware also that the conversion into broad gauge on the northern side would in all probability introduce a larger cultivation of jute and would extend to tea operations. His views were that the introduction of the metre gauge into Calcutta would not do away with the broad gauge altogether and it would involve an addition of new sidings in the mill. The association had only considered the point of the site of the bridge from the northern and eastern side of the country. His view was from a Trades point of view and not from the point of view of any particular company. If the introduction of mixed gauges at Calcutta terminals crippled the larger trade he thought it would be an unwise step. They would doubtless derive some advantage if the Bengal and North-Western Railway had a station in Calcutta where their goods would be received direct instead of through another Railway, but the proportion of traffic was negligible. If there was no risk of having to send it some distance there would certainly be some advantage.

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BY THE WAY.

MR. JAMES WELCH IN A FANTASTIC FARCE.

Mr. James Welch will make his reappearance in London at Wyndham's Theatre to-day (when he will present the new fantastic farce by Miss Harriett Jay, "When Knights Were Bold." This farce has already been seen in a number of provincial towns, but for the London production Mr. Welch has improved the form and "denonement" of the play. Miss Harriett Jay, the authoress, will be remembered for many plays written in collaboration with the late Mr. Robert Buchanan, notably such comedies as "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," "The Romance of a Shopwalker," and "The Wanderer from Venus." There is a touch of fancy in the new piece which lift it above the ordinary level of farce, but it does not aim very high, and it exploits much the same idea—the contrast of the centuries—as is found, for example in "Niobe."

SCOTLAND AND BANNOCKBURN.

His Majesty's Work Department has done a bold thing in venturing to question the authenticity of the Borestone at Bannockburn. The patriotic efforts of the Scottish Association in having the famous stone—which is so great an object of interest to tourists in the romantic North—scheduled as an ancient monument were met by the request for something more than tradition to prove that it was the rallying point for Bruce's army on the eve of the great battle. As well, it was retorted, question whether the battle of Bannockburn was fought. Amends, however, have now been made for this "insult," the Department having agreed to schedule the stone as an ancient monument and to see to its preservation in all time coming.

TENTERDEN STEEPLE AND GOODWIN SANDS.

Tenterden, where the aged vicar has died so pathetically at Christmastide in his churchyard, is a sacred spot for students of proverbial philosophy. But the ridiculed connetion of the parish steeple with the cause of the Goodwin Sands becomes quite possible if we can accept either of two conflicting traditions. One is that stones purchased to strengthen the sea-wall were used to build the church-tower just before the tempest by which the Goodwin estate was submerged. The other, and more probable, is that the Bishop of Rochester diverted the revenues for preserving Sandwich Haven to building the tower of Tenterden. However, if Earl Godwin's lands are lost, we still possess the steeple, a fine Perpendicular sturcture with a famous peal of bells.

MRS. BUTLER AND THE BIBLE.

The late Mrs. Josephine Butler on one occasion found fault with the sex bias of Bible commentators. "In all Bible commentaries," she said, "down to the latest, 'The Speaker's Commentary,' there is besides the exclusively masculine bias a tendency throughout to excuse Bible characters." But when consulted with regard to the bringing out of a "Woman's Bible," Mrs. Butler did not favour the idea, because she felt that "it might be just as plurisaical and one-sided as are the views of the male commentators of whom I complain." While believing in "a large sense" in the inspiration of the Scriptures, Mrs. Butler did not believe in the direct inspiration of the council of men who decided as to what should be canonical. "There was a long dispute over deciding what was canonical, an i no doubt an honest decision was made; but I can only regard the choice arrived at as an instance of sex bias." Why, she asked, was there no woman's voice in the selection?

A LEADER.

In the agitation for the repeal of the Cantagious Diseases Acts Mrs. Butler was a leader, but there were many who stood beside her steadily throughout. Mrs. Stansfeld and her sister, Madame Venturi, Mrs. H. J. Wilson, Mrs. J. P. Gladstone, Mrs. Margaret Bright Lucas, Mrs. Steward, the Misses Priestman, Mrs. Sheldon Amos, Mrs. Richardson, of York, Miss Lucy Wilson, and others, were unfailing in their labour and their courage; but Mrs. Butler, with her husband's consent, absolutely devoted herself and her life in every respect to the cause. It was, said Mrs. Fenwick Miller once, an advantage that she was the wife of a clergyman of the Church; "it was also an advantage that she was extremely beautiful. Only to gaze at her silenced all ribaldry and changed it into reverence."

THE KID-GLOVE INDUSTRY.

Mr. C. P. H. Nason, the American Consul at Grenoble, in a report to the Washington Bureau of Manufactures on the glove trade of his district, which is one of its principal industries, says that by fashion's decree kid-gloves are being sought for more than ever, and especially gloves of the longer pattern. From all quarters the call has been, and is continuing, for the long gloves—black and white in colour—black predominating. In consequence there has been almost a panic in the markets for kid and lamb skins. Never has there been such a pressure to obtain skins. More and more the prices advanced, until 50 per cent. higher, was the point reached, and is likely to be maintained for a good while to come.

A "SPEAK-PIPE."

The *Strand Magazine* gives an illustration of curious contrivance which is built on to the rectory garden wall at Stockton, near Rugby. A notice on the wall explains the object of the 'speak-pipe,' and reads as follows: "Boys and Girls speaking up this Pipe the sayings and texts taught by the Ven. Archdeacon Colley (Dio. Natal), Rector of Stockton, Warwickshire will as a First Reward have rolled down to them (in an Orange or an Apple) a Penny on holding their hands below the mouthpiece of the Pipe up which they speak. And when twelve sayings have been said each speaker—showing by good behaviour that what is learned has been outwrought in daily life—will then have One Shilling and know how much more than Pelf, Pence, or Pounds shall further follow the doing of what the wisdom spoken through the Speak-Pipe teaches should be done." This is surely something quite novel and illustrates an original method of education.

THE INDIAN REVIEW.

The January Number of "The Indian Review" contains a number of topical contributions. The place of honour is given to a very interesting and suggestive article on "Universal Brotherhood: Where India Comes In" by Sir William Wedderburn, in which he earnestly pleads for the present connection between India and Great Britain being put on a proper footing, "a just partnership, in place of the existing relationship of master and servant." Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy makes some bold criticisms of the methods adopted at present to promote the Swadeshi Movement. He deplores that at present, there is being imported into India a number of foreign articles of manufacture which are either "ugly or useless or both," and attributes such deplorable degeneration of national taste to the slavish "aping" of English habits and customs chiefly in regard to dress and furniture. "Swadeshism must be inspired by a broad and many-sided national sentiment; where such a sentiment exists, industrial Swadeshi will be its natural outcome without effort and without failure."

This is followed by a paper on "Hand-loom Weaving in India," by Raoji B. Patel, Director of Agriculture and Industries, Baroda State, who gives many useful and practical hints to those who are at present engaged in adapting existing hand-looms to modern requirements and is strongly of opinion that, with certain necessary improvements in the hand-looms and preparatory machines, the entire demand of India in the cotton piece-goods could be adequately met. Rao Bahadur Vasudev Kirtikar examines the causes of the present degeneracy of the Hindus and advocates a return to the primitive purity of the life and thought of ancient India, assimilating at the same time all that is best and wisest in the science and literature of the young and vigorous West. Mr. S. Z. Ali, B A., (Oxon.) in the first instalment of his paper on "The Islamite under Various Flag," attempts to survey the Moslem "under various political skies, and see how his lot is cast for good or evil under separate systems of polity." In this issue he describes the condition of the Moslems of Turkey and Persia. Those that are interested in industrial and commercial topics will find valuable reading in the papers on "Helicters Fibre" by Mr. A. M. Sawyer, "The Indian Sugar Industry" by Mr. Haridas Chatterji and Mr. H. Venkoba Rao, and "The Manufacture of Rice" by Mr. Henry H. Ghosh. There is also a critical notice of the Autobiography of Alfred Russell Wallace, and a brief appreciation of the late Mr. Samuel Smith. Buddhists will read with delight John Law's description of "Anaradhapura." The frontispiece is a group portrait of Mr. A. O. Hume, Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

LINES TO UNCLE SAM.

Denis Duval has been moved by the *Saturday Review's* fears that Mr. Bryce's well-known sympathies with America may bias his representation of this country to address the following lines to Dear Uncle Sam, which appear in the *Outlook*:—

Perfidious Albion, faithful to
Her appellation grim,
From dry-eyed Paf transfers to you
The man of letters (see "Who's Who")
Bestowed erstwhile on him.

She calls him from the dreamer's soil—
A cool and canny Scot—
To contemplate the hustler's toil
In realms of gold and Standard oil,
Where "flics" foregather not.

One who has sounded, not by stealth,
Your praise at our expense—
Who, for Great Britain's moral health,
Has written up a Commonwealth
Renowned for common sense.

He sends to sojourn on your shore,
Across the ocean wide,
Lest Britain might unfairly score,
To act as her Ambassador
Upon "the other side."

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE NEW TEMERAIRE.

ALTHOUGH the battleship "Temeraire"—the third of the "Dreadnought" class—was officially laid down at Devonport Dockyard as recently as New Year's Day, she is already a four figure ship in the tonage of material worked into the hull. This phenomenal progress has been accomplished without interfering with other undertakings in hand, and is, of course, the outcome of having alongside the building slip and in the adjacent workshops a large accumulation of material ready to be placed in position. Now that progress up to a certain stage has been made with the double bottom compartments, in the construction of which there are important departures not to be found even in the "Dreadnough" herself the restriction which forbade all but official and workmen actually engaged on the "Temeraire" from approching the slip has been withdrawn. Elaborate precautions are, very properly, however, still in force to guard the details of the innovations which will be embodied in the ship—such, for instance, as the extent and character of the additional armour protection—from becoming public property. It it hoped that the "Temeraire" will be advanced to launching stage by the end of July, thus leaving 17 months in which to pass her through the completing stage and prepare her for commissioning within the stipulated period of two years. The end of 1908 is also to see the completion of the "Bellerophon," which was commenced at Portsmouth a month earlier than the "Temeraire" at Devonport. Contrary to a rumour which has obtained currency, there is to be no shipbuilding race between these two Government yards in the advancement of their respective additions to the squadron of "Dreadnoughts." At the same time, it is recognised that, subject to proper supervision, rapid construction counts for economy, and consequently both Portsmouth and Devonport dockyards are desirous of showing their capabilities for efficient workmanship, combined with economy.

CAPT: BURNEY'S APPOINTMENT.

If Captain Burney is presently placed in charge of the Particular Service Squadron with the rank of Commodore, the Admiralty will have taken one more step in the policy they have recently adopted in regard to specialising the training of the best boys that can be selected from the training establishments. Captain Burney comes from a family which has had considerable experience and no little success in training boys, as anyone who remembers the fine scholastic establishment on the Gosport side of Portsmouth harbour back in the last half of last century will concede. It was chiefly on his advice, after considerable training-ship experience, that the Admiralty adopted the system of giving the best boys of the training establishments a special course of higher training in the old wooden training-ship "Impregnable" at Devonport. The general idea underlying the plan appears to be that the most promising lads should be selected early after their entry into the Navy, and from the moment of selection receive a training calculated to make them the future petty officers and specialist ratings in the fleet. The stem, in fact, on which the men of the short-service system, who join the service at a later age, can be grafted, and by which these future naval hewers of wood and drawers of water will be leavened and controlled. That appears to be the central idea, although there will be no monopoly of the petty officer and specialists' ratings by these specially trained men, if others develop sufficiently to warrant their advancement to such ratings and positions.

PROGRESS OF THE BOYS.

From the "Impregnable" these selected boys pass with the rest to the Particular Service Squadron, and with Captain Burney in command, it is probable that such arrangements would be made as to carry through their seagoing training so as to finish them off in the way he considers it necessary to complete their period of specialisation. At present there is a feeling that the Admiralty have shortened too much the period of training for boys generally, and that they try to crowd into eight months instruction which would be better assimilated if extended over twelve months. The Germans have a system of training for these boys which occupies eighteen months' but they have just come to the conclusion that even this period is too short, and in future two years is to be the period of training. In our own Navy a boy's training merges into that of a man's almost imperceptibly, and the training of our seamen in seamanship, gunnery, and torpedo can be considered as perpetual from the day they enter until the day they leave the British fleet.

ENLARGING SANDHURST.

It is stated that the military authorities have obtained the sanction of the Treasury for an intended and admittedly necessary enlargement of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. The want of accommodation has been a grave disadvantage, and has caused the course to be reduced, contrary to the wishes of the Army Council and of General Hutchinson, Director of Military Education. At the recent inspection some change was foreshadowed, and arrangements have already been made for many of the cadets to extend their residence at Sandhurst to a period of eighteen months. The intention is to restore the old system of a two years' course. The estimate for the enlargement of the college is £200,000.

CAVALRY IN THE NORTH.

The action of the authorities in relation to the removal of the cavalry from Scotland has caused rumours to be spread that similar measures would be taken in other quarters. It has been asserted that the War Office intended to remove the 18th Hussars from the Cavalry Barracks at York at the end of the training season, and the same reason was put forward--namely, that the barracks had been condemned as insanitary and unfitted for the purpose of the cavalry. We believe there is no truth whatever in either of these assertions. It would, indeed, be an act of extreme folly to deprive the Northern Command of a cavalry force, and at least it appears certain that no communication has yet been received at the York headquaters either directly or indirectly, that the 18th Hussars are to be removed. The *Yorkshire Herald* has been offially informed on this point. Moreover, the assertion that the barracks have been condemned is absolutely untrue, and the health of the troops has been exceptionally good. Not only would the removal of the cavalry seriouly interfere with the war training of the troops in the command, but it would be little short of a calamity to the city. It is estimated that it would entail a loss of from £40,000 to £50,000 per annum, besides reducing the prestige of the city and country as a military centre. We hope it is unnecessary to contion the authorities against entertaining any such idea.

THE ARMY MEDICAL BOARD.

We have good reason to believe that the Secretary of State for War has resolved at last to reconstruct the Army Medical Advisory Board, and make its functions purely advisory in character. The term "advisory" is a wide one, so that it will be interesting to observe what is expected of the new board when more complete details are forthcoming, which, as we understand, will be made known on an early date. It is a move in the right direction to dissolve the Army Hospitals and Army Sanitary Committee, as no useful purpose could be served by their further retention, seeing that the Royal Army Medical Corps now has in its ranks so many officers thoroughly trained in sanitary duties, besides being conversant with hospital management. The service and general public cannot but feel gratified to learn that the rules for the inspection and selection of candidates for admission into the service are to be altered, as up to the present the regulations have certainly not been by any means satisfactory, judging by facts which have been brought to light by correspondents in our columns, and it is to be hoped we have heard the last of regrettable instances such as one referred to not long ago.

SOUTH AFRICAN DISAPPOINTMENTS.

It is inevitable that disappointment should await many who conceive that rewards are due to them, and, although after the war in South Africa many received rewards, honours and promotions, there were a great many who did not receive what they deserved. This certainly was the case with some of the troops which bore the brunt of the fighting in Natal. The misfortunes of the time, the long continuance of the struggle, the death of General Symons at Talana Hill, and the invaliding of his successor, Colonel Yule, had the result of depriving many of the recognition which was their due. This perhaps affected the men even more than the officers, and there are still those who suffer under a feeling of neglect, while the War Office has for a long time past refused to consider any recommendations on account of services in South Africa. We do not think it is possible to reverse that decision, but nevertheless the facts remains that some men have gone unrewarded who performed acts of conspicuous gallantry in very trying moments. Such circumstances may be inevitable, but they are very lamentable and it behoves the authorities to show every consideration in such cases.

Some time ago a man whose friends refused to have anything to do with him was admitted to the Brighton Workhouse, and was after a time removed to the infirmary. While he was in the infirmary a coloured man was admitted as a patient, and, the "Sussex Daily News" says, placed in a bed next to the man. The negro immediately recognised his neighbour as his old master, who was at one time a wealthy planter in the West Indies, but, after squandering large sums of money, rapidly descended in the social scale. Shortly before his death recently the man made a will. His estate has been proved at nearly £4,000—chiefly the proceeds of a life policy, the premiums for which were regularly paid by a brother.

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(Sd.) M. A. AFENDI.

Busreh, Persian Gulf, 10th January 1907.

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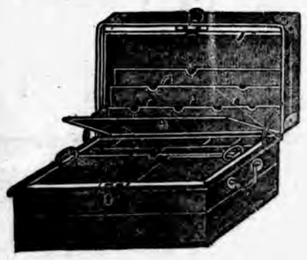

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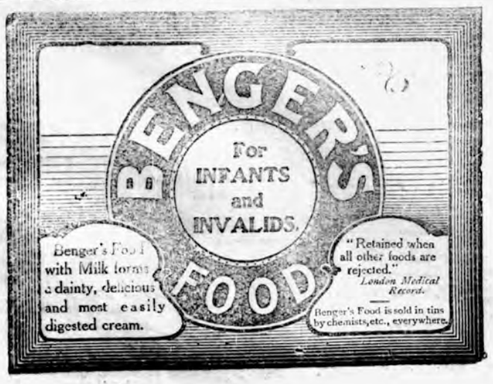
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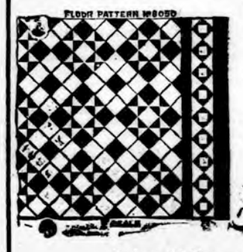

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